CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28592—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	12
O. B.	27	0
Glentromie	26	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
November 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	„ 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
RUTHENIA*†	5100	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Middle January for Plymouth.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early February for Plymouth.
IONIA	5330	Middle February for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late February for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Hull.	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„	18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„	7th Jan.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„	21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

THORPE & CO.

SPECIALTIES!
NOTE THE PRICES.

GLOVES, White, Kid, 2 Buttons, Rs. 1-4 Per Pair.

GLOVES, Regulation, Tan Black, and White Doe, Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

TIES, White, Cambric, for Dress, Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

BOWS, White, Cambric, for Dress, Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

COLLARS, All the leading shapes, Per Doz., Rs. 6-8.

TIES, Ascot, for Large Knot, 8 As. each.

POCKET Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders, Rs. 5-8 Per Dozen.

BANIANS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 12.

PANTS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 21.

DRESSING Gowns: a Large Choice, from Rs. 10-8.

THORPE & CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets	for 12 Persons	from	Rs.	40
Breakfast Sets	„	„	„	15
Dessert „	„	„	„	18
Glassware „	„	„	„	45
Table Knives,		per doz. from	Rs.	7-8
Dessert „		„ „	„	6-0
Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons		„ „	„	9-0
Do. Dessert	„	„ „	„	7-0

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade, has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to under stand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

DR. JAEGAR'S HOSIERY.

GENTS' UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS.
CHOLERA BELTS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES.
LADIES' COMBINATIONS.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE,
Apollo Street. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTIST'S WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes..each			0	8	0	9
Eighteen Penny	do.	do. ... „	0	15	1	1
Two-Shilling	do.	do. ... „	1	2	1	4
Three-Shilling	do.	do. ... „	1	12	2	0
Five-Shilling	do.	do. ... „	2	12	3	4

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	4	0	4	8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	9	0	10	0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	13	8	15	0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	27	0	30	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	6	0	6	12
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	12	0	13	8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	20	0	22	8

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	14	0	16	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	32	0	36	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	50	0	56	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blocks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.

Recommended by the most Eminent Medical authorities.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S
CHRYSAROBINE SOAP
Trade Mark
OR
GOA POWDER SOAP,

Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for
RING WORM,
DHOBIES' ITCH,
and every form of
PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAW HATS,
STOUT ROUGH CHIP
WHITE or BLUE } BANDS.
RS. 3-8.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOV., 1891.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

PROFESSOR VERBECK

will give one of his wonderful

EXHIBITIONS

OF FANCY SKATING

at 10 P.M.

ADMISSION: One Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.

FEDELIS'S STRING BAND.

LADIES' and AFTERNOON SESSIONS as Usual.

The RINK will be partially closed from THURSDAY, owing to Mr. JOHN ROBERT'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION, but a certain space is reserved for practice during the Day Time.

Experienced INSTRUCTORS present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BILLIARDS.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junr.),

CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER

OF THE WORLD,

Will give his First Public

EXHIBITION IN BILLIARDS

AT THE SKATING RINK

on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.

Admission Reserved; Seats R 5.

Admission Unreserved; Seats R 3.

Seats may be Reserved at MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED, JOHN R. HALL'S TRIPLE EXTRACT OF WOOD VIOLETS.

"At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the sweetness and chaste delicacy of this perfume."—*Court Journal.*

"Has a very decided and durable violet scent."—*The Queen.*

HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.

"Delicate and durable; can be well recommended."—*The Queen.*

"Singularly sweet."—*Court Circular.*

"A delighful perfume."—*La Mode Illustree.*

Sold in globe-shaped bottles, Rs. 1 12; 3-4; and 6-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WANTED a FOREMAN FITTER for the MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS. None need apply who do not hold at least a Second Class Certificate. Salary Rs. 75 per month, with Free Quarters. Applications, with [illegible] not later than [illegible]

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE

and wear

DR. JAEGAR'S

Sanitary Woollen Under Clothing, a sure preventative against

FEVER, CHILLS, &c.

See that you get the Genuine Make and procure from

ASQUITH,
LORD & WHITMORE,
Bombay.

GIBSON'S

VOCAL LOZENGES.

"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The wonderful popularity of these Lozenges is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Indeed, Debility and Weakness of the vocal organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Per Tin, Re. 1.

TESTIMONIALS.—"I have to thank you for introducing to my notice your 'Vocal Lozenges.' I can only say that to a Vocalist they are invaluable, and I shall have pleasure in recommending them to my numerous friends in the Profession."—STEPHEN E. JUPP, Tenor Vocalist and Musical Director of the Royal B. Society's Concerts.

"I have given your 'Top Note' Lozenges a good trial, and am pleased to be able to say that I have found them very beneficial indeed. I always have them with me when singing, and shall recommend them to my Friends and Pupils."—ALICE LAMB, Contralto Vocalist of Crystal Palace Concerts.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 24th day of September, 1891, the undersigned retired from and severed his connection with the partnership which had theretofore been carried on between him and his brothers, Mr. COWASJEE DINSHAW and Mr. DORABJEE DINSHAW at Aden, Zanzibar, Bombay, and other places under the name and style of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, and he will not from and after such date be liable for any of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership which the said Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Dorabjee Dinshaw have undertaken to pay. They will also receive all the outstandings due to the said partnership.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

WE confirm the above and beg to notify that we will receive all the outstandings due to the said Partnership and pay and satisfy all the debts thereof. From the 24th day of September, 1891, the business of COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS has been and will be continued by us.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1891.

COWASJEE DINSHAW.
DORABJEE DINSHAW.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

Prepared after the Formula of

SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sweetmeat, these Compound Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

Unprecedented Success of

HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe & Pantomime Co.

TO-NIGHT! WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18TH!!

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH,

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,

SLEEPING BEAUTY.

DOORS OPEN at 8-30. OVERTURE at 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

XMAS CARDS!

XMAS CARDS!!

XMAS CARDS!!!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OSBORNE MARSHALL and MORARJEE NANSEE, were ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm as from the 12th of October last.

DRENNAN & Co.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BUFFALO, COW, SHEEP and GOAT Skins delivered at Sion. For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES hereinafter named will be REMOVED from the Present Premises at Elphinstone Circle and Sailors' Home to the NEW BUILDING, at BALLARD ROAD, near the Mint, on the dates specified.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, 18th November.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, (Chairman, Trustees, & Secy.), Thursday, 19th November.

PORT OFFICE, Monday, 23rd November.

By Order
A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 17th November, 1891.

XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

A very Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

MADON, SONS, & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOOTH & NAIL BRUSH RACKS.

Made entirely of glass; can be thoroughly cleansed and leaves no possible foothold for "Germs"; meets a decided want. As. 8 only.

"OUTYOUCUM" CORK EXTRACTOR!!

One thousand times better than any that have gone before for taking Corks or parts of Corks from Bottles, Jars, &c. Very novel and useful. Re. 1.

"INTELLIGENT" OIL CAN!!

That knows when the lamp or stove is full, and intelligently stops. It not only stops itself, but it continuously sounds an alarm until the Lamp is full! Half gallon size, Re. 1-8; and one gallon, Rs. 2.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N[illegible] BAHADUR NANA MOROJEE, ATMARAM NARAYENJEE, SHRIKRISHNA NARAYENJEE, NARAYEN RAMKRISHNA, KRISHNANATH HARICHUNDRAJI and MOROBA VINAYEK have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim (if any) and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate on the West side of the De Lisle Road, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and measuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shamker Ramjee, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Jamasjee Lala, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Tapidas Veerajdas and partly of Shunker Ramjee, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land belonging to the said Vendors under old Nos. 670, 688, 690 and 729 and new No. 12661, and is now in possession of the said Vendors or their tenants.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1891.

MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

F. S. WELLS' "ROUGH" ON PREPARATIONS.

		Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats	As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills		0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms		0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch		1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles		1	8
Wells' Health Renewer		3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba		3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam	Re. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil		6	0
Wells' Brain Pills		6	0

Agents:—

F. S. MADON & CO.,

Market, near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANTED an Intelligent COMPOUNDER for the Poona Establishment. Apply personally, with Testimonials, to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED a Smart YOUNG GIRL for a Shop, European or Eurasian. Salary, Rs. 25 per Month. Apply to "Y.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a Second Class Certificate, and having served on Board Steamers. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "S.," care of this Paper.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished BUNGALOW, with 3 or 4 Bed-rooms, a nice Garden, for 5 months, REQUIRED. Must be in a quiet locality. Address "BUNGALOW," care of this Paper.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Just Unpacked. New Crop. Best Table Raisins, per lb. Re. 1-4 only. PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2,000 Handsomely Pictured Almanacs of 1892. Size 30in. by 20in., with a Blank Space for Inserting Advertisement. For price Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WINE COOLERS, WITH STAND.—A Small Lot of these very Useful and Necessary Articles for Dinner Parties and Mess Rooms.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. [illegible]

MERRYWEATHER and SONS' FIRE ENGINES and Fire Extinguishing Appliances; and Appurtenances of all Descriptions. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TENTS,—Various Kinds, for Hire, Double and Single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very Moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE

LAST WEEK

PER P. AND O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those

IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF

MESS PRESIDENTS

AND

CLUB SECRETARIES

Is respectfully invited to these

UNIFORMLY

SUPERB CIGARETTES.

PLAYER'S

"NAVY CUT"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

FRESH SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "PEKIN."

Put up in ¼ and ½ lb. patent Tins.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

R. BENTON HOBBS, formerly of Bombay, Merchant. Some MONEY is PAYABLE to this gentleman or his representatives. Apply to

MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE Undersigned having RETURNED to BOMBAY has RESUMED CHARGE, and the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. HERBERT JONES is therefore CANCELLED.

LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and General Manager.
Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are Invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), etc., required by the Company during 12 Months, commencing 1st January, 1892.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, 30th November, 1891, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS and COTTON WASTE, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1892, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS, Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1891, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1891.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. C. Douglas and Damjee Meghjee, who retire by [illegible]

IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

V. To circulate a proposal for the reconstruction of the Company.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th November, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13. 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
M. M. Mody and Co., 3 p.m.
Indian Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, 3-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, " H. M. S. Pinafore," 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Albany and Booldana left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Guayacan and the I. M. S. Canning entered the dock yesterday.

BISHOP J. M. THOBURN, D.D., will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jabalpur, next Sunday, the 22nd inst., at 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture on " The Use of Liquor among the Parsis " is to be delivered by Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, L.R.C.P., &c., at the Money School, to-day, in connection with the above institution.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. Rowe, Assistant Paymaster of H. M. S. Pigeon, at present lying at the Victoria Dock, has reported to the police the theft of a silver English lever watch, valued at 5 guineas, and a pair of opera glasses, from a drawer in the wardroom, sometime between Saturday and Monday morning last.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 this evening :—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	Q. Clode.
Overture	Acteon	Auber.
Mazurka	Souvenir de Spezzia	Correggio.
Selection	Cosi Fan Tutte	Mozart.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Miranda	Hoffmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections will be played at the evening session from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Professor Verbeck will give one of his wonderful and graceful performances, at 10 p.m. :—

March	Holiday March	Leibsh.
Polka	Ta-ta	Hart.
Valse	Ich denke dim	Kuhe.
Mazurka	Die Adaliska	Bohen.
Valse	Toujours a Foi	Hozen.
March	Right on	Petiji.
Valse	Weber's Last.	
Gavotte	Echo	Hart.
Polka	Jolly	G. Lange.
Gallop	Skating	Cohon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Wellington Street, touching the death of a Hindu. Early yesterday morning, a Parsee, named Cowasjee Sorabjee, a coach-builder, living at Wellington Street, was standing at a window on the first storey of his house, when he heard somebody fall in the well near his house. He went to the well, and on looking down saw the deceased's body floating in the water. A man was sent into the well, and he brought out the deceased. A *dhotar* was found lying on the parapet wall of the well. A *batakee* was beaten in the town, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Heera Bhajoo, against whom there were eight previous convictions, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a pair of bangles from a woman, named Ruttonabai, living at Wadi Bunder. On Friday evening last, the accused met the complainant at Wadi Bunder and offered to buy her ornaments. The complainant refused to sell the ornaments, whereupon the accused forcibly removed a pair of bangles from her arms, and ran away. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused while trying to dispose of the bangles. The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

THE IMPORTATION OF SMALL-POX.—The prosecution by Dr. J. Crimmin, acting Health Officer of the Port, of Nacoda Mahomed Ally for neglecting to report the existence of small-pox on his prow, after arriving in Bombay on the 13th ultimo, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. Frere, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused. The Public Prosecutor thought that the fact of the accused hiding the victims of the disease under a mat on his craft sufficiently indicated his guilt. Dr. Crimmin denied the accused's ignorance of the languages spoken here, as the latter conversed with him in Hindustani on the prow. It was urged for the defence that this was the offender's first voyage to India from Bunder Abbas, and he was ignorant of the Port rules, when he failed to report the disease to the authorities. The Magistrate considered the offence a serious one, and he could not deal more leniently with the accused than order him to pay half the maximum penalty, which was Rs. 50.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

AN ACTION ON CONSIGNMENTS.

BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO. *vs.* RAMDAS KESSOWJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs claimed Rs. 2,285-11-5 with interest in respect of a consignment of Jubbulpore No. 1 myrabollams. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the first defendant. The second and third defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiffs' claim arose under the following circumstances :—On the 15th March 1890, one Dhunjeebhoy Burjorjee contracted with the plaintiffs to sell through their London firm [illegible] tons of Jubbulpore No. 1 myrabollams at ten [illegible] per cent., to be shipped during March and April. On the 22nd March, he executed a letter of hypothecation in respect of [illegible] to the plaintiffs [illegible] myrabollams shipped on board the Sutlej, 317 bags of [illegible] for £170 against the consignment, of [illegible] and drew [illegible] proceeds were given to him. On the 3rd April, he shipped a further quantity of 350 bags of [illegible] and drew a bill for £190, a similar letter of hypothecation having been signed by him in favour of the plaintiffs. On the 16th April, he made another agreement with plaintiffs to consign 25 tons of myrabollams, and on the 26th April, another agreement to consign 50 tons.

On the 30th April, having shipped 334 bags of myrabollams, he signed the usual letter of hypothecation and drew a bill for £180. He did not, however, ship any more myrabollams in pursuance of the second agreement, and made no shipment at all in respect of the third agreement. The three shipments had resulted in a loss of Rs. 242-14-0, Rs. 309-6-2, and Rs. 657-5-10 respectively. No shipment having been made in pursuance of the third agreement, the plaintiffs, in accordance with the custom of the trade bought back 50 tons at the market rate of the 15th July, and the difference awarded by the arbitrators was £107-14-1 equivalent to Rs. 1,327-1-5. Dhunjeebhoy had deposited with the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 250 as margin, for which they gave him credit. The agreement entered into with him nominally, were really for the defendants, he being a mere man of straw employed by them, so that they might escape all liability for loss in respect of the consignments. A practice had recently grown up in Bombay, whereby unprincipled persons employed a man of straw in whose name agreements and shipment were made in inferior goods, the real principals pocketing the proceeds of the bills drawn against such consignments, and avoiding all liability for the redrafts drawn in respect of such consignments.

The first defendant, in his defence, denied that he and the other two defendants carried on business in partnership. The second defendant was merely his mehta, while the third was a freight and insurance broker, carrying on the occupation on his own account. It was wholly untrue that any of the agreements in question was entered into on his account, or that Dhunjeebhoy was a mere man of straw employed by him. He acted as the commission agent and muccadum of Dhunjeebhoy in the purchase and shipment of the myrobollams shipped by Dhunjeebhoy. At the request of and under an agreement with Dhunjeebhoy, this defendant purchased the myrabollams on his behalf, paid the purchase monies, and shipped the goods, taking the mate's receipts and bills of lading in his name as security.

The second and third defendants denied carrying on business in partnership with the first defendant. It was untrue that any of the three agreements was entered into on behalf of any of the defendants, or that Dhunjeebhoy was a mere man of straw. The first defendant acted as Dhunjeebhoy's commission agent and muccadum in the purchase and shipment of the myrabollams. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE action for defamation instituted by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte against his Lordship the Right Rev. Pedro Antonio Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, and the Rev. Gabriel Francis Da Silva, Vara of Thana, and other ecclesiastical functionaries, in connection with a pastoral letter, read in the Nossa Senhora de Salvacao came on for hearing yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, instructed by Mr. DeSouza, pleader, was present for the defence ; while Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, represented the complainants.

The Magistrate desired to know from Mr. Pherozshah Mehta against whom he intended proceeding.

Mr. Mehta : We can proceed against all of them together as it is the same libel.

The Magistrate : It is not the same libel, but consists of two different offences.

Mr. Mehta thought that, as some instigation was exercised in the publication of the letter, the offence of conspiracy could be made out.

Mr. Cooper said he had looked through the papers, and did not think there had been any instigation exercised.

With regard to the question raised by the Magistrate, whether the accused should be proceeded against together or separately, Mr. Craigie said the charge brought against them was one of defamation. He now understood Mr. Mehta wished to convert that into one of conspiracy.

Mr. Mehta replied he did not want to do anything of that sort.

Mr. Craigie, in repeating the charge against his clients, said he understood that each of them had been charged with a separate and distinct act. The defamation with which the Bishop was charged was in respect of the pastoral letter that was written by him. The defamation with which the Vicar was charged consisted in the act of reading that pastoral letter in the church. Mr. Craigie submitted these were two separate distinct charges which must be proceeded with separately.

Mr. Cooper concurred.

Mr. Mehta said his Worship must have been familiar with a very common case in which the printer, publisher, proprietor, and editor of a journal were charged together upon one and the same imputation. Mr. Mehta, to convince the court of such a procedure, cited an instance in which the printer and publisher of a Portuguese paper were charged together. The printer alleged he hardly knew the language, and the punishment which was passed on him was simple imprisonment for one day. Under Section 239, of the Indian Penal Code, the Court had the discretion of charging persons together or separately. The same evidence would do if the offence committed was in respect of the same transaction, or an attempt, or abetment of it. In this instance the offenders might be tried together. But it was at the entire discretion of the court to permit them to be tried collectively. The four persons here were alleged to have libelled the complainants in the same transaction. If the Bishop and the secretary signed the same libel, which could be proved, Mr. Mehta thought they could not be excluded from the definition of the term conspiracy.

Mr. Cooper said that did not appear to be the case, since the Bishop's secretary had only registered the document which was perused by the Bishop.

Mr. Mehta, in demonstrating to the court how the accused instigated each other, said the Bishop instigated the publication of the offence by reading the letter. He then directed the Vara of Thana to read it in the church and, therefore, he was in the same position.

Some discussion arose as to whether the accused persons should be tried jointly or separately, and the court intimated this course could only be adopted when the evidence was heard.

Mr. Mehta then recapitulated the facts in respect of which this prosecution arose out of the meetings held at Dadur in July last. He referred to the death of the Rev. Braz Fernandez, when it became necessary for the parishioners at Dadur to appoint a successor to Father Fernandez, who was Vara of Thana. It then came to their knowledge that certain properties had been mismanaged by the deceased Vara through gross misuse of his powers, and when enquiries were subsequently conducted at several meetings the present proceedings originated through the Bishop being moved by certain parties [illegible] bring about a settlement. Mr. Mehta then read the letter complained of, which Mr. Craigie objected to being given in evidence before the Official Translator to Government was called to declare its correct interpretation.

Mr. Cooper pointed out that the Official Translator was only called when any doubt arose as to correct interpretation.

Mr. Mehta said he would put it in on his own right, and if any doubt existed as to its correct translation Mr. Britto might be produced to deny it.

Mr. Cooper accepted a translation from Mr. Craigie, which was interpreted by the Oriental Translator of the Portuguese Government, and which, he said, he would compare with that handed in by Mr. Mehta.

Evidence was then led, when Mr. Gopinath Narayen, a clerk in the Ecclesiastical Department of the Bombay Secretariat, was called and produced certain correspondence that had transpired between Government and the Bishop of Damaun. This was put in to show the claim the Bishop represented to the Government he possessed over the temporalities of the parishioners which they denied.

Sebastion Joseph Abreo, examined, said : I was present at the Church of Salvacao on July 19, at the second mass. After witness deposed to the Bishop's signature being put to some correspondence, he said the pastoral letter of the 16th July was read by Rev. Father Gabriel Francis Da Silva, Vara of Thana. The Vicar Rev. Henriques, the fourth accused, was also present. I was present on Sept. 6th last when the Rev. Henriques read out the order of excommunication against the two complainants.

Mr. Craigie strongly objected to the Magistrate trying the accused separately on the charge of conspiracy as was proposed by Mr. Mehta before the Court could form any idea of a joint or separate procedure. He considered this a very irregular course, and submitted that the proceedings should be based upon the information laid before the court. In this sworn information there was nothing said against the Bishop as to conspiracy. Further in opposing a joint trial, he submitted that, if there was any likelihood of any injustice being done by their being tried together, they should be tried separately, no matter what amount of time or inconvenience might be incurred. He did not see how in a joint trial evidence against one of the accused could incriminate any of the others for which they might not at all have been responsible. It was absolutely and positively certain that if the Court came to the conclusion that the Bishop was not guilty of defamation it was impossible to establish a charge against the other three accused. The proper course was not to prejudice the accused persons, and if there was any chance of any disadvantage accruing to any of them, by the court, adopting the course suggested by Mr. Mehta, namely, of trying them together, would not follow a course which would be very unfair.

Mr. Mehta thought Mr. Craigie's objection was too premature as regarded the time when the Court should frame a charge. He said he had drawn his Worship's attention to procedure under Section 239 under which the Court had the discretion of hearing the case separately or jointly, and could frame a charge after hearing the evidence.

Mr. Cooper said it would be a fairer course to proceed with the charge against the Lord Bishop first. It also certainly seemed desirable that his Lordship should be allowed to call the Rev. Henriques as his witness.

Mr. Mehta did not object to this provided his evidence was necessary for the Bishop.

Mr. Craigie said the Bishop should be at liberty to call any one of the three accused if he thought fit to do so, because it might be said afterwards that the defence opposed the trial on the ground of desiring to call this one or that one of the accused. Mr. Craigie also objected to the first three accused being tried collectively and again referred the Court to the original charge.

After considerable discussion it was finally decided that a preliminary enquiry should be held against the first three accused under Section 252, I. P. C., and charge framed after evidence was tendered. The case was then adjourned till twelve o'clock, on Monday, the 30th instant.

A CALCUTTA traveller tells an amusing story of how he and two others got into the train at night at a station some ten hours' journey from Calcutta. There was another passenger apparently asleep, and closely wrapped from head to foot. The three gentlemen disported themselves with some freedom, and one of them related how he had once discovered the wrapped up figure to be a lady. Next morning one of the gentlemen peeped over the edge of his upper berth, and observed a chignon and blue spectacles. He lay as still as a mouse till the train reached Howrah.

THE RELATION BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Vander Straton, Fifth Judge, delivered judgment, in a case in which Sitaram Bhai sought to recover from Anandrao Chintoba Rs. 24, being the amount of ground-rent due by him to the plaintiff for three years from 1888 to 1890 at Rs. 8 per annum. Mr. Sorabjee Billimoria, with Mr. Cowasjee B. Sethna, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Vinaekrao Ganpatrao, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Munsookhlal Moogatlal Moonshi, of the firm of Messrs. Mansookhlal Damodar and Jamshedjee Patell, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Vander Straton, in delivering judgment, said : This is a suit for ground-rent alleged to be due to the plaintiff from 1888 to 1890, the plaintiff claiming to be the *fuzundar* of the land. The case of the plaintiff is that he is the *fuzundar* of certain land, situated at Withulwady, that the defendant occupies part of that land, that both the defendant and his father have paid rent for it to the plaintiff's father, and that the defendant himself put off payments of further rents merely on the plea that the plaintiff was a minor. As to the land being *fuzundar* the plaintiff's mother states that it belonged to her late husband (the plaintiff's father) as *fuzundar*. The Collector's Rent Roll of Pension and Tax shows that on the 17th of July, 1879, the plaintiff's mother got certain land transferred into her own name as widow of Bhai Gungadhur and guardian to her son, Sittaram Bhai, the plaintiff. Pension and Tax Bills have also been produced made out in the name of plaintiff's mother for the years 1881-82, 1884-85, 1887-88 to 1889-90 for the said land. The Collector's books produced do not show whether the land is *fuzandar* and the Collector's surveyor states that he is unable to state or to ascertain whether or not it is *fuzandar*. He adds that there is nothing anywhere on the Collector's records from which this information can be obtained. As regards payment of rent by the defendant's father, the evidence of the plaintiff's mother is, that he did pay such rent, and the plaintiff has produced what are alleged to be copies of two bills said to be in the hand-writing of, and to be signed by, his father ; one dated 9th of November, 1861, for rent from 9th November, 1853, to 9th November, 1859, for six years rent, and another dated 31st October, 1861, for rent from 9th November, 1859, 9th November, 1860, for one year's rent. The bills are against the defendant's father. Mother of the plaintiff states that the defendant himself paid rent to her husband, and that after her husband's death defendant said he would pay when the plaintiff attained his majority. The defences raised are a denial that the land is *fuzandari*, and that any rent was ever paid for it and also a denial of the plaintiff's title, the defendant claiming to be absolute owner of the property. The defendant claims to be the absolute owner of the land occupied by him, alleging that it was purchased by his father (in his mother's name) on 4th September, 1855, from one Madhawrao Jugonath and produces the conveyance. This document, which is in the ordinary form of a simple English conveyance, purports to grant the land and the house thereon absolutely. The recitals, the parcels, the habendum, the covenants, and, in fact, the document throughout is expressed in the terms of an absolute grant, subject only to the payment of rates payable or thereafter to become payable to the East India Company. The conveyance contains no reservation, either express or implied, such as would, or at all events should, be contained in a grant of lands of the *quasi*-leasehold character known as the *fuzandari* tenure. The defendant alleges that from the time of the purchase he, as the eldest son of his father, managed the property and that neither he nor his father ever paid any *fuzandari* or other rent to anybody. He alleges that the property came to his mother by gift prior to his birth, that he was born in the house on the land, about 82 or 84 years ago ; that neither he nor his mother ever paid any rent for the land ; nobody ever claimed rent in respect of it ; the ground was not *fuzandari* and that he sold as absolute owner. The exhibits purporting to be copy rent bills put in this case His Honor considered could not be accepted as evidence of the existence of any tenancy between the parties. It was not shown where the plaintiff got these bills from, or to what specific property they related, nor was it proved that they were in the plaintiff's father's handwriting, or that they were ever presented or paid. It was suggested that there was nothing to identify the land mentioned in the conveyance under which the present suit was brought. But this rather [illegible] than diminished the difficulty of the plaintiff's position, for the defendant on oath, said, he was in occupation of no other property than that comprised in the conveyance, and no attempt was made to controvert this allegation. The plaintiff having failed to prove that the relation of landlord and tenant ever existed between himself and the defendant or between their respective predecessors in title, the suit was dismissed with costs.

THE FIVE-RUPEE NOTE FORGERIES.

IT has been already several times reported in these columns that numerous counterfeit five-rupee notes have been circulated amongst merchants and traders in Bombay. The ingenious forgers, who had taken precautions beforehand to evade capture by the detective police, managed to elude escape for some time, but the Bombay detective police have at last succeeded in tracing the ringleader of the gang of forgers, against whom ample proofs have been secured to connect with him the forgery of the notes. This result has been brought about by sheer patience and perseverance on the part of Inspector Morar Rao, of the detective police, in whose hands the case was placed by Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally, of the detective police. It will be remembered that Hajee Mahomed *alias* Hajee Hoosein, a Mogul from Persia, was arrested on the 8th ultimo, at Sholapore, by the police of that district while endeavouring to cash forged notes. The accused having come to know that the police were looking for him, left Bombay on the 6th ultimo for Sholapore with a view to impose upon the credulity of ignorant villagers, and there he passed off successfully eight forged notes as genuine. One day, however, he submitted several similar notes, but all of them being of one number the suspicions of the banker were roused, and he reported the matter to the police. The accused, on the evening of the 8th ultimo, drove to the station with the intention of leaving for Bombay, but at the station he learned that the train was not due for a considerable time, so he drove back to the town, where a policeman, in plain clothes, got into his tonga, and induced him to show the notes. The accused perceiving that he was suspected of having in his possession forged notes threw away the remaining twelve notes which he had in his pocket, unperceived by the policeman, who took him to the chief constable. The accused was sent to Bombay on the 23rd of last month with a view to help the enquiry which the detective police officers were then holding here in connection with the forged notes. He was made over to Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally, who deputed Inspectors Morar Rao and Framjee to enquire into the matter. Mr. Morar Rao, on searching the accused's house at Ripon Road, found implements used for forging the notes, such as a lithographic stone, papers bearing an extra strong water-mark, ink, and roller. Mr. Morar Rao pursued his enquiry with determination and ultimately ascertained that the accused was one of the ringleaders of the gang of forgers. The accused made certain statements before Sirdar Abdoolally and Messrs. Morar Rao and Framjee, in consequence of which the police sepoy who brought the accused to Bombay from Sholapore was sent back to that town to search for the twelve notes which the accused had thrown away. The sepoy, curiously enough, recovered eight of the notes, which bore the same water-marks as those found in the accused's house. The accused then confessed to Mr. Morar Rao that he had bought the papers at Constantinople. The accused was sent back to Sholapore on the 28th ultimo, and there he was tried before the Collector, Mr. Dodderet. Inspector Morar Rao was sent to Sholapore to produce the proofs obtained against the accused in Bombay. On the 11th inst. at Hepergaum, where the Collector's camp then was, the accused was tried under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, for possessing, and passing off as genuine, counterfeit notes, knowing the same to be counterfeit. The Collector framed charges against the accused under Sections 471 and 472 and committed him to take his trial at the Sessions at Sholapore, which will commence in the first week of next month before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Tagore.

The accused, who is a smart-looking young man of about 25 years of age, came to Bombay about two years ago, and took up his residence at Ripon Road. He subsequently resided at different places and made petty trade in Bombay to endeavour to show that he was earning his bread by honest means. He knows the Russian and Turkish languages well and has also a little knowledge of French. He has visited Constantinople three or four times and the papers on which were printed the notes were purchased by him there. The detective police of Bombay deserve great credit for tracing this man who is evidently the principal of the gang of forgers.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see the G. I. P. Volunteer's Band take the initiative this season in playing at the bandstand some weeks ago. I thought as the Bombay season was about to commence we should have music at least twice a week at the Esplanade, but no band has played there for the last two or three weeks, since the St. Mary's College boys very kindly gave us a selection of music. Bombay is dull enough at any time of the year, and I think the music-loving portion of the public would like a little diversion from their usual monotonous life in the way of music occasionally at the Esplanade Bandstand. I have heard many ladies express a wish for some band to play at the Esplanade, and I wonder no one has requested a kind-hearted Colonel to send out a band occasionally to play at the Esplanade Bandstand. May I now appeal on behalf of the young ladies, if for nobody else, to those who can oblige them to send out a band to play at the Esplanade Bandstand occasionally. Poona, I observe, has had bands not only in the evening but by moonlight every night during the past week. Yet we have none at all.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. F. E. P.

THE EVENING PARTY AT BREACH CANDY.

AMONG the addresses presented to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram at the evening party given in his honour at Breach Candy on Saturday last, was one from the Khoja residents, of Calcutta. It gave expression to their satisfaction at Mr. Fazulbhoy's nomination to the Legislative Council, in which, they said, the entire Khoja community in different parts of India joined heartily. Mr. Fazulbhoy's worth and noble qualities, says the address, have been well-known for a long period. The publication of his " Travels in Australia " showed that an illustrious personage had risen in the Khoja community, who by his education made himself famous in the world. As a Justice of the Peace, as a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and of the Port Trust, he had shown great intelligence and ability ; and the subscribers to the address had no doubt that the exercise of equal ability and intelligence, in the discharge of his duties in the Legislative Council, would result in public benefit. The address expresses thanks to Lord Harris for affording, by the appointment, encouragement to all educated Mahomedans ; and satisfaction at the British Government affording facilities for the advancement of education among the Mahomedans. In conclusion, the address wishes Mr. Fazulbhoy long life and prosperity.

Subjoined is an address which was presented to Mr. Fazulbhoy some time ago on behalf of the members of the Calcutta Merchants' Association :—" We, the members of the Calcutta Merchants' Association, beg to offer you our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We take the opportunity of thanking you for the advice and assistance rendered by you as a Member of the Association to it, and for the kindly manner in which you have invariably treated the various members of the Association who have had commercial dealings with you. We view your appointment to a seat on the Council of his Excellency the Governor as a marked compliment to the native commercial community in general, and we feel assured that their interests could not be in better hands, and that you will, whenever occasion arises, display the same wise judgment which is so characteristic of you, in guarding their interests. In conclusion we wish you every good wish possible, and we trust that you may yet have further honours bestowed upon you."

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE following are the results of the drawing for the ties of the Rovers' Football Tournament :—

1ST ROUND.

28th Nov. 1891.—(1.) Durham L. I. *vs.* King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

30th Nov., 1891.—(2.) Worcester Regiment *vs.* 1st team, Lancashire Fusiliers.

1st Dec., 1891.—(3.) Inniskilling Fusiliers *vs.* 2nd team, Lancashire Fusiliers.

2nd Dec. 1891.—(4.) Winners of 1st Match *vs.* Winners of 2nd Match.

3rd Dec., 1891.—(5.) Winners of 3rd Match *vs.* Rovers' F. C.

FINAL.

On the 5th Dec. 1891.

JOHN ROBERTS IN BOMBAY.

THE first public exhibition that will be made by John Roberts, junior, in Bombay, will be at the Skating Rink on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Special arrangements have been made for the match, and intending spectators will be able to book seats at the premises of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., in Apollo Street. Up to the time of writing it had not been decided who should play Mr. Roberts, the claims of several clever amateur billiard-players having to be taken into consideration. The match will be played on a board, constructed by the firm of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., and, of course, all the accessories will be as perfect as possible for the exhibition. Seats are being rapidly booked and an early application will be necessary to secure good positions.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the fortnight ending 7th November 1891, under the provisions of Act. V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government Servant, resident in the City of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for " An improved Normal Service desiccated meat and bread ration."

Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the City of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for " An inproved Normal Service ration of desiccated raw meat and vegetables."

Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the City of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for " An improved desiccating process for the production of uncooked but desicatated and compressed or uncompressed articles of food generally."

John Frederick Bradburry, of Parel, Bombay, India, Mill Manager, for " Improvements in carding engines."

Edwards James Marklew, Engineer, Calcutta, for " An automatic tram way road cleaner."

TWO handsome brass guns captured at Mandalay by the force under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, have been presented to the Royal Engineers by Colonel G. E. L. Sanford. They are mounted on suitable carriages of Burmese teak and placed one on either side of the entrance to the Royal Engineers Institute. Brass plates record the names of the captor and donor thus : Captured at Mandalay November 28th, 1885, by the forces under Lieutenant-General H. N D. Prendergast, V. C., R.E., and presented to the corps by Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., R.E.

A NEW YORK correspondent transmits some particulars of the proposed introduction of electricity as the motive power on American railways. Mr. Edison asserts that the traffic on the Pensylvania Railway between New York and Philadelphia may be conducted at any required speed by means of three stationary engines, and he proposes to run trains by electricity between Milwaukee and Chicago during the Exhibition.

IN connection with the forthcoming launch of the ironclad Navarin, the *Novosti* publishes an article on the Government scheme for reorganising the Navy on a new basis, which, it says, consists :—" (1) In the creation of an imposing Baltic Fleet, capable of defending Russian interests on the high seas and carrying the centre of operations into hostile waters. (2) In the establishment of a subsidiary fleet specially designed for the defence of the Baltic coast-line. (3) In forming the nucleus of a fleet of armed cruisers. (4) In the concentration in the hands of the Government of the entire naval ship-building industry, including the taking over of the Franco-Russian Company's yards at St. Petersburg, which will thus again become State property."

NEWS OF THE DAY

SINCE their defeat in the last Congress the men in favour of an unrestricted silver coinage have been working quietly and resolutely, and, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, the new House of Representatives has an overwhelming majority for that proposal. Now it is known that they have secured sixty members of the Senate for the free unlimited coinage of silver. This renders certain the passing of such a law by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

IT is announced that the American Government intends to give the required six months' notice of withdrawal from the agreement which has existed since 1817 between England and the United States, as regards the maintenance by each country of no more than four armed vessels of 100 tons each on the great lakes of North America. Should the agreement actually cease to exist, it will, of course, necessitate the maintenance on the lake of a real naval force by England.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram to Dalziel says that the long-contemplated scheme for a railway between the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf seems at last about to be realised. Some months ago the Sultan ordered that no further concessions for railways in Asiatic Turkey should be given until one should have been taken up for a line between Constantinople and Baghdad. Mr. John Staniforth, of London, has formed a syndicate, with a view to applying for the Baghdad Railway concession.

The following is told in the November *Blackwood* of the late Mr. W. H. Smith :—During last session two members were discussing some point in a side lobby during a division—the Leader of the House happening to pass at the moment. " Here is the head-master," said one of them, "let us refer it to him." " Ah ! don't call me that, " was Mr. Smith's rejoinder ; " I am only one of the big boys."

THE naval authorities have decided upon a new departure in the method of forwarding reliefs to Her Majesty's ships in the Pacific. They have hitherto been sent by way of Panama, while now they are to proceed by way of Halifax, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Vancouver. The Admiralty have just arranged for the transport of 50 officers and about 700 men of the Royal Navy by this route, and the new departure is expected to prove advantageous to the Service, besides being beneficial to naval men, who are spared exposure to the unhealthy influences of Panama.

ACCORDING to news which has reached Vienna, in the anti-Jewish outbreaks recently reported from Tchernigoff, twenty-two Jews were killed and more than 200 wounded. Riots are also reported from six other districts of Tchernigoff, and in these the number of dead is set down at thirty, and of the wounded at 250. One letter speaks of the Jews as taking refuge by hundreds in the woods, and says that numbers of them have died there of starvation. It is thought that the reports may be exaggerated.

A SPECIMEN of the way in which Jews are treated by the Russian Government has come under the observation of the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who states that a member of an English firm which has been established in Russia for about a century, being in Berlin, and wishing to return to Russia, applied to the Russian Consulate for the needful pass, which was refused unless he produced documentary evidence that he was not a Jew. He was thus delayed, and only managed to obtain the requisite document by means of a high Russian official to whom he was well known.

AFTER payment of the coupons of the Unified and Preference Loans, the Caisse of the Public Debt has a surplus of £E.885,000.

[illegible] famine continue to show the pressure of the distress, and the public efforts to avert it. On the other hand, in some districts, the peasants are refusing work as a condition of receiving food, and in some places selling the seed corn to buy spirits. In other districts where good harvests have been obtained, the peasants are demanding relief on the ground that they deserve it as much as others. Still the extent of real distress is undeniably great. The *Novosti* estimates that there are already 20,000,000 people without food. Much harm seems to have been done by speculators in grain, and a correspondent writing from Samara blames the merchant classes and the *koolaks*, or village usurers, most severely. One of the Samara local papers speaks thus :—" Believe me, all the Jews in Poland taken together are a host of angels compared with the *koolaks*, who, furthermore, labour under none of the liabilities which fetter the Jews, but are free to skin the people under the ægis of the law. They begin by taking the peasant's cattle and instruments, and then seize his land, reducing him absolutely to the condition of a serf."

HER MAJESTY'S Ambassador at Constantinople reports by telepragh to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that he has been informed by the Ottoman Government that, in order to prevent the danger which would result to the public health from the crowding of Jewish immigrants, the Porte is obliged to forbid their entry into Ottoman territory ; and the Ottoman Government have requested his Excellency to cause a warning to be conveyed to British shipowners to refuse passages to Jewish immigrants, who will not be allowed by the maritime authorities to land. This prohibition applies not only to immigrants from Russia but from any quarter whatsoever, whether in Western or Eastern Europe. Individuals will be allowed to pass, but not families.

AN Ottawa telegram of Oct. 28 says :—The reports regarding a reconstruction of the Ministry are discredited. Nothing authentic has been announced. The final arrangements of the Premier are deferred until the political crisis in Quebec has ended. It is certain, however, that French susceptibilities as to status in the Cabinet will be fully respected. Besides the retirement of Sir H. Langevin only two changes are probable, and neither of these is connected with the recent scandals. The country will thus be asked to reaffirm its vote at the last election and its confidence in the present Government. The scandals will probably not affect the voting at all, and the only element of disturbance anticipated is the Irish-American intrigue—powerfully supported by American money—to force upon the country the cry of " universal reciprocity with discrimination against Great Britain." This phrase is used by the disloyal party to conceal their real meaning, which is annexation.

THE Director-General of Ordnance factories recently described the work of the past year under his supervision as effected by 16,477 men earning £2,483,000 wages. In this period 249 large guns were made from 4 to 13½-inch calibre. One hundred and seven 12-pounder field guns had been equipped, besides 91 machine guns, 156 quick-firing 3-pounders, 107 garrison and naval mountings. Of small arms 112,000 rifles were turned out, mostly the much-abused magazine, which Dr. Anderson stoutly defended as emerging from all its difficult trials as the best army weapon in the world. Seventy million rounds of ammunition had been turned out, and 170,000 rounds of shot and shell.

THE War Office, says the *United Service Gazette*, are waking up to the fact that regimental cliquism, so far from diminishing, shows a tendency to increase. Very often subalterns from militia, even where no personal objection can be possibly raised against them, are speedily made to feel that it would be more comfortable for them to exchange into another regiment than that to which they have been appointed. Again, an officer wishing to exchange into a certain regiment finds that if he does so things would be made unpleasant for him, simply because his former regiment is disliked because of some ancient feud of which the origin is unknown, or for some other unsubstantial reason. In fact, the officers of a " select " regiment constitute themselves in *imperium in imperio*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T W Lockyer, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C, Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr and Mrs Coutlie, Mr F R Bader, Mr A R Walsh, Mr F Wright and 66 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain A Orlando, will sail to-day for Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mr J H Barchereng, Mr J Antoncich, and 49 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachunba, 569 tons, Captain R W Gimblelt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Browne, Major and Mrs Lister, Mr Barnes, Mr Allison, and two others and 309 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Mary Beyts (s)	Bice	Hull, Oct 19.
	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Nov 15.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Albany (s)	Gordon	Karachi.
	I. M. S. Canning	Black	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steam er Orion, Orlando, for Trieste, &c.
„ Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
„ Henry Bolckow, Lockyer, for Karachi.

The steamer Guayacan began to load yesterday for Mauritius.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Major	Persian Gulf.
4	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Henry Bolckow s	Hughes	Bussora.
6	Nithsdale s	Lawrenson	Batoum.
	Guayacan s	Steele	Mauritius.
7	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast
10	Drachenfels s	Tegge	Antwerp via Bo'bay
	Assyria s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
	Arabia s	Skinner	Bombay via C. Coast

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
3	Europa s	Agnew	Port Said for orders.
	Etolia s	Boyle	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Major	Bombay.
4	Henry Bolckow s	Hughes	Bombay.
	Simla s	Roberts n	Persian Gulf.
5	Arab s	Newey	Marseilles.
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.
6	Golden Fleece ship	Way	Chittagong.
7	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C.Coast
8	Dago s	Redman	Bushire.
9	Guayacan s	Steele	Bombay.
10	Assyria s	Nailor	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Methly Hall, Wilcox, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
„ Nithsdale, Lawrenson, Volkart Brothers, not known.
„ Drachenfels, Tegge, D. Graham & Co., not known
„ Arabia, Skinner, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—30 cases whisky, Edu jee Bazonjee ; 30 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 30 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasji ; 150 hogsheads ale, R Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—10 cases silvered plate glass, E Tazbhoy ; 50 cases school slates, A H Tyabally.

Asia s—20 barrels cylinder oil, Nusservanjee Cooverjee.

Clan Fraser s—5 cases school slates, A H Tyabally.

FROM LONDON.

Oceana s—22 cases provisions, Dinshaw Sorabjee ; 21 cases writing paper, A H Kikabhoy ; 10 cases quinine, S A S Dawood ; 10 cases bacon, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 65 cases port wine, &c, C Pestonjee ; 29 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 6 cases champagne, Bombay Yacht Club ; 56 cases port, Croft Wells and Co ;

Albany s—10 cases soap, H F Seares and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oceana s—123 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 88 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—28 cases claret, &c, Philips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 407 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 98 cwts jowri, Lyon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 23½ cwts yarn, L Maneckchand ; 1,300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

Asia s—600 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 120 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 70 bales wool, C Vusonjee ; 47 bales wool, C Soomar ; 125 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 150 bales wool, Nursey Khatao ; 50 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 1 case skins, Ralli Brothers ; 500 cwts coir yarn, E Purdina ; 115 cwts coirn yarn, G Adut.

Avala s—90 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—32½ cwts gum, J Samjee ; 8 bales hides, R Dhanjee ; 28 bales skins, &c., W and A Graham and Co ; 20 cwts fishmaws, 90lbs cardamoms seed, and 600lbs nutmeg M Lalljee ; 2 cases tortoise shell, L Dewjee ; 46 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co ; 4 cases mace, 3½ cwts ramputree, and 3 cwts capulo, C Chaterbhoy ; 11 bales hides and 18 bundles, deer horns, E Peerdina ; 9 bales skins, C Alloo ; 9 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader ; 218 lbs ivory,, H S H Cassum ; 10 cwts ganja, R Janardhan.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,001 cwts linseed, K Luckmidas and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 27 cwts fishmaws, H E Bode.

Manitoba s—2,001 cwts myrabollams and 6,000 cwts jowaree, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—12,106 cwts rapeseed and 9,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—3,750 cwts gingelly seed, 140 cwts wheat, and 397½ cwts kopra, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—1 parcel gold coins (Rs 1,800, Jula Vejand.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—12,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,970 cwts jowari, Tyabjee and Co ; 999 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—50 bales twist, D Ganzjee ; 83 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 21 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 30 bales twist, The Ripon M. Co ; 54 cwts byssobole, 16 cwts kismiss, 42 cwts cadoo, 3 cwts peacock-feathers, 16 cwts selarus and 1 pot rosa oil, Quana L Eaoo.

Peninsular s—8 cwts peacock-feathers, D Kuttow ; 47 cases opium, The P and O Co ; 177 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 1¾ cwts ivory, C Veersee ; 6 cases peacock-feathers, C Tarmahomed ; 18 cases Cambay stones, A C Esmalljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—11 chests opium, A Abraham ; 45 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 50 bales twist and 120 cwts sandalwood chips, Sorabjee N Taiati and Co ; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 71 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 15 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Maria Teresa s—50 bales twist, F M Chinai ; 30 bales twist, The Ripon M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—15) bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 2ND TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1891.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—2,495 cwts wheat ; 7 cwts rice ; 477 corges skins ; 192 cwts cotton unpressed ; and 438 cwts wool unpressed.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—420 bales cotton ; 62 cwts jowaree ; 3,703 cwts rice ; and 520 lbs tea.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,235 bales wool ; 98,000 cwts wheat ; 6-8 cwts rice ; 566 mutter ; 1,746 cwts barley ; and 920 lbs tea.

Congo s, (Bombay)—31,841 cwts wheat ; 672 cwts cotton unpressed.

Vera s, (Port Said)—6,602 cwts wheat.

Wennington Hall s, (Hull)—86,102 cwts wheat.

Maltby s, (Hull)—83,230 cwts wheat.

Castleventry s, (Port Said)—84,400 wheat.

Europa s, (Port Said)—57,902 cwts wheat.

Country Crafts s. (Bombay)—738 cwts rapeseed ; 1,218 cwts wheat ; 893 cwts cotton unpressed ; and 150 cwts wool, unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—5,083 pieces grey goods.

Europa s, (Liverpool)—50 pieces white goods ; and 100 pieces prints.

Ruthenia s, (Liverpool)—38 pieces prints.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—162 pieces grey goods ; 35 pieces prints ; and 300 lbs grey yarns.

Deepdale s, (Antwerp and London)—500 pieces white goods ; and 60 pieces prints.

Arabia s, (Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods ; 885 pieces white goods ; and 377 pieces prints.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—480 pieces prints.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—46,279 pieces grey goods, 15,386 pieces white goods ; 9,465 pieces prints ; 3,003 lbs grey yarns ; 7,380 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns ; 85 cwts speller ; 82 cwts copper and 4 cwts yellow metal.

Dago s, (Antwerp and London via Bombay)—5,030 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops ; 1,004 cwts steel and 15 cwts spelter.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—44,185 pieces grey goods ; 22,205 pieces white goods ; 5,652 pieces prints ; 15,000 lbs grey yarns ; 6,000 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns ; 2,326 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops.

Methly Hall s, (Liverpool)—66,285 pieces grey goods ; 32,005 pieces white goods ; 19,864 pieces prints ; 50,500 lbs grey yarns ; 7,000 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns ; 2,141, cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops ; 1,024 cwts steel ; 800 cwts copper and 1,501 tons coals.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—19,532 pieces grey goods ; 9,288 white goods, 8,911 pieces prints ; 11,520 lbs grey yarns ; 7,880 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns ; 9 cwts iron bar rod, sheets, and hoops ; 35 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Simla s, (Bombay)—5,607 pieces grey goods ; 202 pieces white goods ; and 1,221 pieces prints.

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—398 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops ; and 1 cwt steel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 320 of 1891 (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woollen shawls, drills, handkerchives, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woollen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woollen shirts, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong Victoria, with removable coach box.
1 do palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay arab pony, height 13-3, rising 4 years, goes well in saddle, believed sound.
1 chesnut arab, 14-1, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs Mehrjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. E. WINTER, Esq., C. S., proceeded to Europe.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Sir J. J. Baronet's House.

Pursuant to the Final decree made in suit No. 85 and appeal No. 639 of 1888 and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1890, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by Messrs BENNETT and Co., the auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Musjed Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Maneckjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row and partly by Raghunath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed appellant and first Defendant, Sorabjee FRAMJEE BOMANJEE.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome one two, three, four and five lights gas chandeliers, one large size horoscope with views, a handsome strong English-built and spring victoria, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a strong built buggy, &c, the property of PREMJEE TRICUMDAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Works Bunder, Mazagon, on account and risk of the concerned—

6 cases matches, ex. s. s. Clan Gordon, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY ROAD AND GAMDEVI ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Pursuant to the decree made in Suit No. 414 of 1887 (Dadaba Pootlajee vs Narayan Pootlajee and others), dated 8th April, 1891, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following day and hour, by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties:—

LOT. No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December next, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls and sheds standing thereon, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Kennedy Bridge of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, admeasuring 1,335 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows: on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on or towards the east or north-east by the oart of Gopinath Wassoodew, on or towards the north or north-west partly by the property of Nowroje Maneckjee Setna, and partly by the oart of Parwatibai Ramchandra Asharam Bhunsali, on or towards the south-east by the oart of Narayen Dinanath, and on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Kessowjee, and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under old Collector's No. 307, New Collector's No.——old Survey No. 6 8, and New Survey No.—Street No.—by the Municipality under Ward No.——tenants of the plaintiff.

LOT No. 2, on the SAME DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the measuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Gamdevi Road, containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the said Gamdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the oart of Ramchandra Bhewjee, on or towards the south by a public passage or gully, and on or towards the north by the property of the late Pootlajee Vittuljee, being Lot No. 3, hereinafter described, and which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No.——Collector's new No.——old Survey No.—new Survey No.—and by the Municipality under ward No.——Street No.—and which said premises are in the possession of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed and their tenants.

LOT No. 3, on the SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the measuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Gamdevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Gamdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the north-east by the temple and tank of Gamdevi and the house of Bhopi, on or towards the north by the temple of Shumboo Mahadeo, on or towards the west partly by the oart of Maneckjee Muncherjee Setna and partly by the house of Chimabai, widow of Babooljee Balajee, and on or towards the south by the property of the family of the said Pootlajee Vittuljee, being Lot No. 2 before described, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES AND OIL MILL AND GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON, SITUATE AT AKOLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1891, at 4-30 p.m. the following property by order of Ardeshir Bejanjee, Esquire, Liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Firstly.—All the right, title and interest of the said Company now in Voluntary Liquidation in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,787 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North partly by the property of Chanda, Woman, and partly by a vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens and on the west by vacant land and which said piece of land was demised by an Indenture of Leasce, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and expressed to be made between Dustoor Bymanjee, C.I.E. of the one part and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

Secondly.—One double flue boiler of 30 Horse power, one Engine of 25 horse power, 28 Platt Brothers' gins, 25 oil mills of Drewitt's patent, one screw cutting lathe, one steam chest, one water heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English cleaning machine, one English seed crushing machine, two English litharge, crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw jack, one English drilling machine, one lorry weighing machine, furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam pipes, steam pumps, plants implements, and mechanical tools, stores, coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described as well as the goodwill and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia & Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Liquidator, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their Office in Forbes & Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 18, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

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[illegible] & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the indentor, Hajee Ebrahim Fakeer Mahomed, Cutlery Market, Bombay—

143 23 1 case containing tea pots, dinner cruets on wheels, breakfast cruets, claret jugs, mounted biscuits, &c.

3569-71 3 cases containing trumpets, horns, hand-mirrors, magnetics, engines, rattles, tin toys, &c.

3223-26 4 cases containing mirrors, brackets, magic lanterns, plates, &c.

All the goods will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GREY AND WHITE DHOTIES AND NAINSOOKS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Luchmondas Bhicumchund, and on account and at the risk of Goculdas Kalidas—

13 bales grey dhoties of various lengths and widths.
On account and at the risk of Pranjivun Motilal—
5 cases white nansooks, 38 × 18 yards.
10 " " " " "
On account and at the risk of Gordhundas Vithuldass—
2 cases white dhoties, 46 inches, 11 yards.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Roberts' and Mackenzie-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, by Treacher, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate Singer's sewing machine on stand, with cabinet, glass fish bowl, with gold fish, first-rate oil paintings, Persian and English carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, English-made, in box, English Cooking Stove, with chimney, etc., the property of D. THELENBERG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 25 BALES DHOOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Ghella Damoder, who has failed to take delivery according to terms of his contract—

ex-Straits of Magellan.
Indent 13468, 4 bales figured bordered dhooties.
ex-Persia.
Indent 13468, 4 bales figured bordered dhooties.
ex-Branksome Hall.
Indent 13669, 5 bales grey bordered dhooties.
ex-Eden Hall.
Indent 13669, 12 bales grey bordered dhooties.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c, the property of Surgeon-Major CARSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road at Mody Bay.

On TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hajee Ellias Ally, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Oomer Peer Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1886, and executed by the said Oomer Peer Mahomed to Thucker Cooverjee Morarjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 355 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, at Mody Bay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under new street No. 89, and bounded on the north by Goa Street, on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on the west by Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

RARE AND VALUABLE COINS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, and the following days (except MONDAY), at 2 p.m. each day—

A large collection of gold, silver and copper coins, Parthian, Amawee, Abaside, Kashmere and Cangra, Mongal, Duram, Ghaznavi Slave Khilji, Tughlak, Sur Lodi, Mysore, Anglo-Indian, Indo-Scythian, Cutch, Indo-Portuguese, Bahmani, Moghal, Selenciden, Sikh, Afghan, Beloooh, Turkish, and of Nadirshah, Ahmedshah, Temmoor, Suja-ul-Malik, Shah Zaman, Mahomed Shah, and Kings of Gujerat; also two coin cabinets arranged to hold 460 coins each.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. Crawford and Co., on and after 24th November, at 6 annas each.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 18, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

CONSOLS in London receded ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 95; and French Rentes in Paris were 1 per cent. lower, at 93¾. The market rates of discount in London, however, remained at last Friday's level; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 106½. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 43⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £74 and £73, respectively. In New York, the metal was half a cent down, at 94¼ cents, demand Exchange on London being a quarter cent lower, at 4·83½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 409,000 ounces of Silver at 94·50 to 94·70 cents. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. making it stand at 1s. 4½d. Paris Exchange in London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

The Wheat Market had become flat, and prices come ½d. per cental lower both for No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 10½d. per cental, ex-quay, for the former, and 8s. 4½d. for the latter. Linseed was dull in tone, but Bombay Seed was unchanged in value, 44s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay, being still quoted both on the spot and to arrive.

A further drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅝d.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for March-April. Surats were unchanged in value. The Market closed quiet, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales including 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, also, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent down, at 8 1-16 cents; while Futures for February were 17 points lower, at 7·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 65,000 bales; and the total figures now compares as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts...	65,000	47,000	51,000
Two days' do. ...	114,000	91,000	94,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,937,000	2,757,000	2,591,000

Unlike yesterday, to-day has not been utterly devoid of business in Cotton here, but the only purchases have been 250 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 174; and 100 Nugger, at Rs. 157½ per candy, for Mill account. The tone of the market has been dull, with quotations for contracts for the new crop Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, prices being unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been firm, and *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 7-2-6 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered in value; but the amount of business passing has not been large.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............	4,127	bales.
Wheat............	92,315	cwts.
Linseed............	13,296	"
Rapeseed............	2,612	"
Gingelly............	6,506	"
Groundnuts............	625	"
Castorseed............	2,797	"

FREIGHTS.—The feeling has been quiet to-day, without change in rates, and takers of tonnage are scarce.

EXCHANGE opened slightly easier, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 11-16d. and one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 27-32d. at which rate, however, no business was done, as on the receipt of news of a steadier market on Calcutta, 1s. 4⅞d. became the best procurable, 1s. 4 11-16d. having been available for Demand for the mail; but very little business was reported either way. The feeling at closing was quiet at the following ready quotations.

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 4 21-32d. to 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4⅝d. to 21-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·77½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong to-day at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on yesterday's final rate for Fours for Money, and ⅛ for Account, the rise being maintained to the close, when 106¼ was quoted for cash, 106⅜, for the 30th instant, and 106 for the 5th January Settlement. 105¼, nominal, is the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Beyond a further advance in a few cases in Cotton Mill and Press shares at our quotations, there has been little further change in this market to-day, the tone having been generally quiet but steady.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

French Mail steamer Caledonia from China and Oriental steamer Oratava from Suez arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay to-day, the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera............	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 4½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	93¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. "	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver	43⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Moulmein-Bangkok right.
Messages in Code language cannot be accepted for Brazil.
All private telegrams are being subjected to censorship.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	5	25 p.m.	18	5
Teheran	17	2	5 p.m.	..	36
Suez............	17	2	55 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	2	15	–	2
" Kurrachee	..	19	–	1
" Madras	..	37	–	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAYNE—November 17, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Henry A. H. Payne, of a son.

DEATH.

KILLEN—November 16, at Bombay, Herbert Clarence (Bertie), youngest son of J. J. and Amelia Killen, aged 18 years 3 months and 15 days.—(English and Irish papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

WE print to-day the second and concluding portion of the letter which Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has addressed to Government upon Mr. H. E. M. James's proposals for dealing with frauds in the cotton trade and with deterioration in the staple. The letter is a very able one, and it would scarcely have been possible for the case, from the Chamber's point of view, to have been stated with more clearness, or with fuller knowledge of the subject. The Chamber, it will be seen, favour those of Mr. James's proposals which aim at encouraging, by administrative but voluntary measures, the production of an improved staple by the ryots. But they object, root and branch, to all proposals for dealing by penal legislation with the evils that exist, and in fact against "any Government interference with the ordinary course of the cotton trade, whether it concerns the ryots, dealers, or exporters." In an exhaustive summary of the history of cotton legislation in India, Mr. Marshall endeavours to show that mixing really had its origin in the European spinner's desire for cheapness, and that it was stimulated by the continued demand for cheap cotton, even at the risk of quality. The enormously increased demand that sprang up at the time of the American War no doubt contributed largely to the spread of the practice. But the evil began long prior to that. In the Company's days serious and repeated representations had been made to the Court of Directors on the subject, and the first Cotton Frauds Act was passed in view of a state of things that have been called into existence long before the American War. We doubt, too, if mixing was entirely a response to a trade demand. When Mr. John Bright, addressing a Birmingham audience early in the sixties, spoke of the sad disrepute into which Surats had fallen, he seemed to be giving voice to a widely prevalent trade sentiment. Even then he spoke of the evil as one of long standing. The Chamber of Commerce of those days was fully conscious of the harm that adulteration and fraudulent admixture were likely to do to the trade, and the principle of legislative intervention had no warmer supporter than the Chamber. Mr. Marshall contends that circumstances have greatly changed in the interval, and his justification of the changed position that the Chamber has taken up is more substantial than many justifications that have been offered for conversions in public life. However two facts in regard to the Cotton Frauds Acts ought to be borne in mind. One is that none of those who in the recent discussion have suggested the necessity of legislation have advocated legislation necessarily upon the old lines. The other is that when [illegible] repealed the principle of State interference with commercial operation was not intended thereby to be abandoned, as the Secretary of State was careful to put on record the opinion that some legislative restraint upon adulteration ought still to be retained. The Chamber assert, amongst other reasons against legislation in India, that the onus of creating the system of mixing must mainly attach to European buyers, and only in a secondary degree to Bombay. This may be so, but *a priori* it is difficult to believe it if, as the Chamber remark, a distinction was made in Liverpool between Native and European merchants' shipments, the latter commanding a premium, as buyers found their selection could be depended on or the reverse. Liverpool, apparently, was careful to distinguish between the real article and an imitation of it, and it paid accordingly. There was no encouragement to deceptive admixture on that side therefore. And as to the mixture of a legitimate kind to which the Chamber refer, we imagine that neither Mr. James nor any one else who has spoken on the question has that in view. This responds to a manufacturing necessity, and invites no deprecation. What is deprecated is the dishonest admixture which introduces inferior cotton into the midst of a bale of superior, and tries to pass it off under the name of the latter.

The Chamber are at issue with Mr. James not only in regard to his conclusions, but in regard to the premises from which they are derived. His witnesses are subjected to searching cross-examination, and some of them are met by rebutting evidence. What, however, are the main incontestable facts, communicated to us in the testimony, not of district officers, whom the Chamber do not seem to rank high in the scale of credibility, but of representative men in the cotton trade? Briefly summed up they come to this, that there is scarcely a district in the Bombay cotton area which has to-day as good a name as it had in former years. All, or nearly all, the Berar varieties have deteriorated, and it has become a common thing to send inferior staples into districts which still have the remnant of a good name, and to pass them as the produce of such districts. If the mixing is not done in the up-country presses it is done here in Colaba, and cotton can be "manufactured" of any description out of a judicious selection of other descriptions. The result was that last year the Manchester Spinners' Association made serious representations to the Liverpool Cotton Buyers' Association about the excessive false packing of Dholleras. About the same time a Manchester correspondent, speaking with the fullest knowledge of the facts, assured us that the mixing of Indian cotton had driven many spinners who formerly were large users of the best qualities of Surats to abandon them altogether, and that the confidence of English spinners in Indian cotton had received a blow from which it would take a long time to recover. From Liverpool also there came the report, in the journal of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, that Indian cotton was rapidly declining in popularity, and that there was great reason to fear its total extinction in the English market. The Bombay Chamber despite the ability with which it has stated its case, does little to reduce the weight of those facts. Some of Mr. James's witnesses are, as we have said, subjected to a searching examination from which they do not all come out well. But there are three sets of witnesses who are allowed to pass unchallenged. They are the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, the Manchester Spinners' Association, and the Liverpool Cotton Buyers' Association. Mr. James's witnesses may be put out of court, but so long as these representative bodies testify to the prevalence of malpractices of this kind a detailed examination of the evidence of up-country observers of what is done in the field and in the ginning mill and in the cotton press can only yield results of secondary importance. We cannot think that the Bombay Cotton Trades Association would have taken the trouble to denounce the tricky admixtures that were common up-country and in the cotton press, unless there had been grave reason for it. Nor was it for a light matter that the Liverpool Association made it a rule to open every bale of cotton that came from India, and to re-invoice it where ten per cent. were falsely packed, thus declaring that the Indian shippers' word was not to be taken for a single bale of cotton. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce say that if home arbitrations had been as severe as they ought to have been, mixing would probably have been checked in its early stages. This may be so, but the fact shows that the principle of leaving a trade to take care of itself is not so effectual and prompt in its action as it is some times represented to be. The Chamber seem to accept the stringent rules adopted last year as a sufficient safeguard against the old practices. Upon such a question as this no opinion could carry more weight than theirs. But it is somewhat early even for competent authority to pronounce upon the results of what, after all, is an experiment. We must wait and see whether the remedy chosen is as effectual as every one hopes it will be. Until that has been ascertained it will, we believe, be premature to dismiss the principle of legislative intervention against fraudulent admixture as an impossible thing.

No one, we may be sure, would advocate legislation on any trade question for legislations sake, and if the trade proves that it is able to protect itself by the measures introduced in Bombay and in Liverpool last year so much the better. But we cannot agree with the Chamber in interpreting the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as being quite so much on its side as is represented. It is true that the Manchester Resolution affirms "that it is not desirable to recommend legislation for the purpose of combatting the mixing and adulteration of cotton," but this declaration is subject to the important qualification "beyond making the provisions of the Indian Merchandize Marks Act apply to them, if they do not already do so." This concedes as much as we have ever contended for. From the first it seemed to us that something analogous to the section of the Merchandise Marks Act which requires a plain and truthful indications of the place of origin to be marked upon each bale of cotton would check the worst form of fraud. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce are in favour of this, and in the event of the new regulations failing to do what is expected of them we should look with confidence to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to take up as a substantive proposition the proviso that we have quoted. Nothing more would in that case be asked of the Legislature than the English Parliament conceded when in 1874 it passed an Act making it an offence to mark upon a bag of hops grown in a particular district the name of another. As a necessary consequence, when the contents of a bale of cotton came from two districts it would be necessary to declare the fact on the outside. No one has complained of mixing per se, and those who have contended that it is simply and solely done in response to the demand of the trade should be the last to object to the fact of admixture being honestly proclaimed. Mr. James should not despair of getting the assent of the Chamber of Commerce some day to his proposition "Let mixtures be sold by all means, but do not let people try to pass them off as pure." The Chamber meanwhile rest upon the belief that mixing is encouraged by the home consumers, and that if there were no buyers of the adulterated article there would be no shippers of it. Why, then, has the guarantee system, which was invented in order to cover the risk of failure in endeavours to pass off these much-in-demand mixtures, become one of the necessities of modern trade? Liverpool, we are further told, is the only one of the three great centres to which Mr. James's proposals have been submitted that supports the idea of penal legislation. The explanation of this that the Chamber gives will be as helpful to Mr. James at to them. "Being merely a port of transit her merchants are only interested in seeing such a state of trade established as would again bring large quantities of Surats to their doors." If legislation would bring about the old state of things, in which the cotton shipments to the United Kingdom reached, as in 1871-72, 871,000 bales, as compared with 114,000 last season, no one would have any reason to complain. In the interval the exports to the Continent have more than quadrupled. Lancashire is year after year concentrating more attention upon fine yarns, hence the transfer of States to the Continent. The explanation which Mr. Marshall sets forth with great clearness in a very interesting paragraph is satisfactory for the time being. But we cannot be sure that a corresponding revolution may not at some day take place in Continental manufacture. In that case there would be little to console us for the loss of the Liverpool market, much of which there is reason to believe would have been averted if Surats had not acquired the bad name in Lancashire that has been given to them in recent years. Whether it be by legislation, or by the trade regulations on which the Chamber rely, it is of some importance that Indian cotton should recover its good name, if only that it may regain something of the ground it has lost at Liverpool.

LORD SALISBURY has now given Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, the answer which he was obliged to defer until the members of the Cabinet had returned from their holidays. The reply is that though unable to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt, the British Government is prepared to open negotiations to arrange the terms of a Convention to settle the affairs of that country. This is an advance upon the *status quo* in August last, when it was found impossible to open negotiations broken off on the non-ratification of the document presented to the Sultan by Sir Drummond Wolff fixing a date for the withdrawal of British troops, subject to a right of re-entry if "internal or external dangers" threatened Egypt. The objection raised by France and Russia to that Convention had reference to the right of re-entry, which those Powers affected to regard as an infringement of the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The necessity for this saving clause will of course disappear if no date be fixed for the evacuation, which to judge by the wording of the telegram is a proviso placed in the forefront of the reply to the Turkish Ambassador's request that negotiations shall be reopened. It will be remembered that a similar request made after the refusal of the Sultan—under French and Russian pressure—to ratify Sir Drummond Wolff's Convention was peremptorily refused by Lord Salisbury, on the ground that there was no prospect of a satisfactory issue. It must be assumed that there is at length a prospect of arriving at an understanding which will enable a new convention to be not only agreed to but ratified. The course now taken by Lord Salisbury, presumably after full deliberation with his colleagues may be taken to afford at least a reasonable ground to hope that the Egyptian question may at length be arranged on a satisfactory footing. Mr. Courtenay's remarkable pronouncement on the dangers lurking in the indefinite occupation of Egypt, and his appeal to Lord Salisbury to find "some decent means" of conjuring that danger must have prepared opinion for a new effort to arrive at a *modus vivendi* with Turkey. The Unionist Chairman of Committees must have spoken with distinct purpose when he stated with emphasis that the Egyptian complication "poisoned the political atmosphere of Europe." This was strong language, especially coming so soon after Mr. Chamberlain had stigmatised as "the policy of scuttle" a far milder suggestion to the Foreign Minister, that he should endeavour to find means to allay some of the ill-feeling caused by the indefinite prolongation of a difficult and embarrassing situation. It is not to be supposed or desired that Lord Salisbury will consent to a premature or ill-considered solution of the admitted difficulties. Mr. Courtenay bore warm testimony to the excellent work which British administrators, mostly of Indian training, have accomplished and are still accomplishing in Egypt. We should all regret to see that work undone, or brought to an untimely close. The Egyptian fellah, if he could speak his mind in English on this subject, would undoubtedly express his wishes in the formula so often addressed to the dispensers of life and death in the times of our fathers—"A long day my Lord!" The evacuation of Egypt will be as sorrowful for the fellaheen as was the withdrawal of the protecting legions from the ancient Britons. But that day of sorrow has not dawned yet.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, if he reads an article upon "Life's Handicap" in the November number of *Blackwood*, will wonder if "Maga" is chaffing him. Carried away with admiration for the young writer's genius, and recognizing in his pictures of Indian and Anglo-Indian life a strength and intensity of informing power such as no one else who has written about India has ever shown, he begs leave to introduce Mr. Kipling to the Queen, the Secretary of State, and to all who are in authority—and especially to those who turn the tap of the fountain of honour—as one who has deserved well of his country. "Send the Queen no more Indian despatches to read" is the substance of the reviewer's invocation, on Mr. Kipling's behalf, to the powers that be. "All the Secretary of State need now do is to keep her Majesty well supplied with Kiplingese literature. She will thus know all about it." We have looked hard at "Maga" as he is saying this, or words to that effect, and not for a moment has he seemed to have his tongue in his cheek. The Star of India and nothing less—whether commandership or knighthood he does not say—is what Mr. Kipling has honestly earned by making known the men and women and children of both races to the English at home. Who, save Paget, M.P., and those others whom he has set down as humbugs or worse, would stand in the way of this—unless, indeed, it were the people whose portraits, sent home in advance of the unappreciated "Indian Civilian" of the *Times*, are said to have already made the home-going Anglo-Indian a *quantité negligée* in English society? The Marquis de Lantenac, as readers of "Quatre Vingt Treize" will remember, first decorated with the Order of the Saint Esprit the hero whose courage had saved the ship, and then ordered him to instant execution for conduct of quite another kind. Anglo-India, after having joined with *Blackwood* in asking for the "Star of India" for Mr. Kipling, in recognition of one-half of his work, would not thereby be debarred from joining Paget, M.P., Mr. J. D. Rees, and the Unappreciated Civilian on furlough, in deprecating the rest. "Decorate him for his marvellously truthful pictures of life and society in India, but don't believe half he tells you about us" would be a paradox, of course. But would a paradox sit so very much amiss upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling?

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon to the Under-Secretaryship for India, vacated by the transfer of Sir John Gorst to the Treasury Secretaryship, hitherto held by Mr. Jackson, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, completes a bewildering game of "change post." It will be a source of regret to Mr. J. M. Maclean's many friends in India that his claims to an office, for which his long Indian experience gives him many qualifications, should be passed over in favour of a new man who has not borne the heat and burden of the day. It will be remembered that when the promotion of Sir James Fergusson to the office of Postmaster General made the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs vacant, opinion was divided as to the respective claims to the succession to that post of Mr. Curzon and the hon'ble member for Oldham. No one imagined that a gentleman quite unknown to fame would be preferred to both; but Mr. Lowther replaced Sir James Fergusson at the Foreign Office. Mr. Curzon now obtains a post which he could scarcely have looked for. He has some qualifications for the position; he has passed once or twice through India, so that it cannot be said that he knows nothing of the country, and he has studied very closely and with intelligence the problems awaiting solution on the North-West frontier. He is familiar with the latest phases of Russian activity in Central Asia, and is a specialist on the Persian aspects of a many sided problem. He has the further advantage of acquaintance with the personnel of the Government of India, with whom the India Office is in constant telegraphic communication.

FRENCH Rentes dropped one per cent. on Monday, the heaviest fall on the day that has been known for years. The cause is not political, but purely financial. The market is beginning to feel the effects of the recent subscription to the Russian loan, which France, having to bear practically without help from elsewhere, finds a rather heavier burden than she had counted on, and there is considerable tightness in the market. The financial crisis in Spain, which became acute when the Bank of Spain failed to get expected assistance from the Paris house of Rothschilds, was one of the premonitory symptoms of present difficulties.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is announced that the illness from which Prince George of Wales is suffering is typhoid fever. The disease is following a normal course.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales is hastening home from Russia to attend her son.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. for Southport, has been appointed Under-Secretary for India in place of Sir John Gorst, transferred to the Treasury.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS FOR WORKMEN.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, addressing a meeting at Dudley yesterday, said the Government had under consideration the question of providing old-age pensions for workmen, but public opinion was not ripe for a compulsory measure.

MRS. GRIMWOOD'S BOOK.

Mrs. Grimwood's book, entitled "Three Years in Manipur," has been published. The authoress pronounces no opinion on the cause of the disaster in Manipur, and refrains from making any charges or insinuations against anybody concerned, either living or dead. She pourtrays the character of the Jubraj very favourably.

REDUCTION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

MADRID, Nov. 16.

The Government has decided in the interests of economy to disband a portion of the regular army.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The *Standard* states that Lord Salisbury has intimated to Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, that though he is unable to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt, he is not opposed to opening up negociations with Turkey for the conclusion of a convention regulating affairs in Egypt.

PRINCE DAMRONG IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

Prince Damrong of Siam has arrived at Livadia, in company with the Czarewitch, who received him at Yalta, and will have an immediate audience of his Majesty the Czar at Livadia.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Despite a temporary improvement owing to a favourable bi-monthly settlement in Paris, the European Bourses are very uneasy in consequence of the shaky finances of many of the chief states and the increasing armaments of Austria and Germany.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The Treasury purchased to-day 409,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from [illegible].

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The s. s. Assam, with the mails of the 6th instant left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning. The s. s. Parramatta for Colombo and Australia, also sailed at the same hour.

THE GOVERNOR AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at 7-30 a.m., and was met at the station by Colonel Mayhew, the Collector, and other officers. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Railway Volunteers. His Excellency with the Commissioner drove to the Fifes Head Sukkur Canal, and then to the Rahuja Head, where Mr. Thompson met the party and explained the working of the sluices. His Excellency returned to the Commissioner's steamer, where he will live during his stay here.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

The loss in the collision at Rawalpindi on the 13th instant between the down mail and a shunting engine is roughly estimated at about Rs. 20,000. The principal cause of the accident is the mail being allowed to leave Gobra, twenty-five minutes before the advertised time. One European officer and seven natives were injured. The station-master and others concerned at Gobra have been suspended.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM GWALIOR.

The Viceregal party leave Gwalior by a special train for Bhopal at 9-15 a.m., on Friday. The departure will be public with similar ceremonies as the arrival. The weather at Gwalior is fine but hot.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17.

THE "SHUMS-OOL-OOMRAH CUP."

Vendetta and Sirius divided the stakes.

THE "FALAKNAMA PURSE."

Lindenow and Whirlwind divided the stakes.

THE "SALAR JUNG MEMORIAL CUP."

The Moor	1
Lord William	2
Deccan Prince	3

THE "ASKER JUNG PLATE."

Warwick	1
Speed of Thought	2

Three horses started.

THE "MALWALA PLATE."

Krishna	1
Sans Peur	2
Zouave	3

THE "FALAKNAMA SUBSTITUTION PLATE."

Little John	1
Plaintiff	2
Sunbeam	3

THE "SHUMSOOMRAH SUBSITUTION RACE."

Dick Turpin	1
Amnesty	2

Three horses started.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUTENANT KING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Norton addressed the jury at considerable length. His case, he argued, mainly rested upon the bamboo produced. He would call evidence to prove that that stick was not in the bandy when Lieutenant King started from Ooty, and was produced next morning at Lieutenant King's quarters as a trophy. Evidence would also be produced, he said, to show that such a stick was used by the deceased. Devanna's evidence was full of discrepancies. No doubt there was disturbance, but Lieutenant King was not responsible for it. The idea of Lieutenant King using a hunting-whip was the result of a conspiracy. Indeed, the whole case was a conspiracy. Lingan had been able to walk about after the occurrence.

Mr. Jervis Edwards, Sub-Lieutenant, Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, said he was at the Hunt dinner at Ooty on the 24th September. Lieutenant King was there and was sober. He saw him next day at Coonoor. Witness was often at Wellington but he never saw Lieutenant King carrying a short black polished stick.

The room servant of the Ooty Club was the next witness, who said that he never saw such a stick in Lieutenant King's room as the bamboo produced.

The duffedar of the Ooty Club was next called who deposed that he was on duty on the night of the alleged assault. He never saw the bamboo now produced. Such sticks were used by natives.

Another servant from the Ooty Club also deposed that sticks like that produced were not used by gentlemen frequenting the club.

A horsekeeper, employed by Messrs. Brown and Co., was the next witness. He said he had noticed Devanna and Lingan use such sticks as that produced. Witness had played with Lingan with such sticks at the toll-bar.

Other evidences were given to the same effect.

Lieutenant Bulfin, stationed at Wellington, said he was at the Hunt dinner with Lieutenant King. It was a very quiet dinner, and he saw Lieutenant King at midnight. Lieutenant King was quite sober. Witness saw him next day, when he made a statement as to the stick produced. On the following Sunday witness and Lieutenant King went to the toll-bar with an idea of collecting evidence to commence proceedings against persons who had attacked Lieutenant King. They could get no evidence. Lieutenant King decided not to go on with the enquiry, as he said it would be a lot of bother. He, witness' had known Lieutenant King for three years. He was truthful, and a quiet man, and patient with servants. Witness held extra certificate in surveying, and he went to the toll-bar with Captain Ward, R. E., and drew plans the vicinity of clans produced. The toll-house was 7½ ft. by 8½ft. with a small doorway approached by two rough steps. Witness had placed himself [illegible] position at the doorway described by Devanna, and found it was impossible to see a bandy when standing in such a position as described by Devanna.

Chelvan, servant of Lieutenant King, said he was at Wellington when Lieutenant King returned from Ooty. He saw Lieutenant King get out of the bandy. He had a bamboo in his hand. Lieutenant King did not bring any other stick. The bamboo produced was one of the kind used in native games.

Lieutenant Gordon, R.A., recently stationed at Wellington, was the next witness. He said he slept in Lieutenant King's bedroom on the night of the occurrence. Lieutenant King arrived at five in the morning carrying the bamboo (produced) in his hand, saying he had had a fight with the toll-bar men, who had pulled his pillow about. He said he had got out of the bandy and struck one and took the stick from the other.

Mr. Norton then addressed the jury, and claimed that evidence for the defence had supported his contention. It was proved that Lieutenant King had left Ooty without any stick or whip and appeared in his bedroom next morning bearing the stick, (produced). How did he get that stick. He asked the jury to place implicit confidence in Lieutenant King's statement. Lieutenant Bulfin had shown that it was impossible for Devanna to see the alleged assault from the doorway as stated by him. The first statement by Lieutenant King was in the nature of a complaint against the toll-bar people, which was consistent with Lieutenant King's written statement.

Mr. Grant then addressed the jury and asked them to put the bamboo produced out of their mind as it was not the case for the prosecution that that was an instrument used to inflict injuries. Lieutenant King's capture of that trophy was quite consistent with his having previously inflicted injuries complained of.

The Chief Justice was occupied an hour-and-half in summing up the evidence in the King case to-day. The jury, after a very short consultation, found the accused not guilty upon all three counts.

The accused was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Norton applied for the expenses of accused's witnesses, which were allowed.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Bimlipatam yesterday, and received an address from the Municipality asking for a branch of the East Coast Railway. His Excellency, in reply, regretted that he could not hold out any hope for the construction of such a branch as it could not possibly pay. He regretted, he said, to think that in a short time it might be necessary for merchants to forsake Bimlipatam for Vizagapatam.

THE MADRAS COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Colonel Bruce, Commissary-General, Madras, who will be retired next year, has applied to the Government for an extension of office for five years, quoting the precedent of Colonel Gunning, late Commissary-General.

THE P. and O. s. s. Assam, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday next.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Mohundas Currumchand Ghandy, of the Inner Temple, made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

AMONG the many sacred shrines about this land of ours there is one within easy reach of London—a very hallowed shrine indeed—whither pilgrims seldom resort. I do not think it is mentioned in any Guide Books; at all events I have never met with any Americans who had visited the place, and some Americans are very faithful to their Guide Book. I mean the cottage where John Milton wrote part of the *Paradise Lost*. Since the opening of the Chesham line the place is within two miles of a railway station. I went there the other day, not for the first time. Perhaps any American who reads these lines will make a note of the place, and visit it when next he comes across.

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What will he see? First, a village—almost a little town—lying retired, a quarter of a mile from the high road, with a few old houses and a good many new houses; these are backed by trees and gardens; it has a lovely church filled with brasses and monuments of ancient worthies—some of them of the thirteenth century. The church was old even then, for this is one of the villages which stand on the site of an East Saxon settlement, planted here what time the Britons were being slowly driven westwards. For twice six hundred years there have been farms and ploughed fields, rustics and milkmaids, in this quiet corner, out of the main track, forgotten and passed by in all times of civil war, plague, pestilence, and famine. Hither came John Milton when the plague was raging in London. He chose the last house on the south side of the village, so as to be quiet. It is a four-roomed cottage. On the ground floor is a kitchen—which in his time was also a living room, and a little "parlour," which was his. Perhaps he slept in it as well as worked in it. Here are two tables at which he wrote; here two or three stools on which he sat; here is the fireplace, arranged as he left it; here the closet where he kept books and things; the window is the same, with its diamond panes and casement; it looks out under a thick wine upon a small garden, now gay with many coloured dahlias; in Milton's time it had herbs—sage, thyme, fennel, borage, lavender, boyslove, and the country flowers which still are cultivated by the cottagers. Outside, the cottage is plastered and shows the black timbers. It has a low gable and a porch covered with a climbing rose. Beyond the garden is an orchard. Indeed it is a peaceful and a lovely place—a place where the only disturbance to the poet would be the lark singing in the sky and the note of the blackbird from the wood.

⁂

There is a visitors' book. I looked it through. Very few great names here; very few known names; very few Americans. Art thou then forgotten, Milton? I think that few of us read him more than once, that is, read him through. There are some parts of the *Paradise Lost* which we read again and again, and know by heart. And then there are *Lycidas*, *L'Allegro*, and one or two of the sonnets which the world will never forget. Among the names of visitors one was pleased and touched to see the name of Ellen Terry written twice in the book. Milton was a great artist, you see, and there is a kinship in all forms of art.

⁂

Another place, more easy of access, yet not set down in any Guide Book, is a certain street of London, on a Sunday morning. It is in the heart and centre of the Jews' Quarter, and it is called Wentworth Street. Here every Sunday morning is held a market, at which everything that can be imagined is exposed for sale on barrows and handcarts, but especially clothes of all kinds. The buyers and sellers are all Jews. The place is crowded with people. Here you may see handsome Portuguese Jews, with almond eyes and olive skin; here the English Jew, fat and well fed, proud to show by his broadcloth and his gold rings the possession of dollars. Here the German Jew, with flat nose and protruding lips; here the little man with the pale face and thin lips—perhaps from Russia; here are the young Jewesses, some [illegible] beautiful as Esther herself; here are their mothers—so fat and so comfortable; here an old, old woman; the sight of the ancient dame makes one long for the Oriental veil. They are orderly; there is plenty of talk, but it is quiet talk; some uplifting of voice; some eager bargaining there is. Here is a handcart filled with the queerest assortment of things. The proprietor hails from Poland; he has not long come over; he can only speak Yiddish; he has begun his commercial career by buying odd lots; he buys the odd sock, the sample brace, the specimen boot, the town traveller's trade samples; he gets them for nothing; he places them together, makes pairs of them and sells them. The profits are enormous, but the labour is great; patience is required, and there are many disappointments. Also, owing to the recent immigration of so many Jews there is too great competition in the trade. To be sure, no one remains in it longer than he can help. Here is a shop—not a handcart, but a real shop—it is about as big as a dining table; at the door stands the proprietor—well dressed, contented; a big cigar is between his lips; his wife serves the shop. My friend shakes hands with him. So do I. This gentleman is first cousin to ——— —Oh! a very great man indeed. "Well," asks my friend, "and what is it this morning?" "Always something different," the merchant replies. "To-day its bonnets. Bonnets, Oh! Beautiful bonnets. You buy a bonnet?" The shop is filled with girls, who are turning over and buying the bonnets all trimmed and ready.

⁂

Now, there is one thing about every walk in London. You may always be quite sure of finding what you least expect. My friend, who knows this quarter better than any other man in the world, led me out of the crowd, and the dirt, and the press, into a court. "I will show you," he said, "something you would not expect to find here." I looked round. An open court; a queer looking court; outside stairs lead to upper rooms; the court is astonishingly, beautifully clean; there is a familiar fragrance—yes—not fried fish not stale beer, not bad tobacco, not onions, not bakeries, not hot-pressed cloth, not shoeleather—a fragrance—a real fragrance—which carries the mind away to fields and meadows. What is it? My guide opens a door. It is a dairy full of cows. It is perfectly clean and sweet; the animals turn their amiable faces round to smile upon us; they are fat and healthy. It is a dairy kept by certain Dutch—presumably Dutch Jews—in the clean and wholesome fashion of the Netherland. And this in the very heart of Yiddish land, which we think of as so squalid and so dirty.

⁂

Yiddish, which most of these people speak, write, and read, is a language, made up, I believe, of Hebrew and German. There are also bits of Polish, Lettish, Hungarian, and Russian in it. When one hears it spoken there are so many German words that one expects to understand it, and there are so many unknown words that the hope is speedily abandoned. About four millions of people speak it. There are newspapers in the language; placards and bills in Yiddish may be seen in Whitechapel. I believe that those who love the language call it, affectionately, Snoozem. One man I have known—outside the people—who could talk Yiddish, but that man could talk any language. Once there was a burglary, and the police had no clue, except that it was the work of a skilled hand—no bungling, clumsy housebreaker—but the work of a professional, provided with tools of the newest and the finest. Then they picked up a bit of paper on which there were certain words which they could not read. "This," said the scholar, "is Yiddish. It is written by a Polish Jew, or by one who associates much with Polish Jews." "Oh!" said the detective, "that is good enough for me," and nabbed his man. I believe that he has since done his time. Jews are not habitual criminals as a rule, but the moral remains that Yiddish is a language which might with advantage be learned.

⁂

I once knew a very good old gentleman who had spent his whole life in trying to convert Jews. Every Sunday he went to a certain street in order to preach to the people. I am not quite certain whether it was Wentworth Street or Houndsditch, but there was a market in it, and he preached to the Jews there. At first they received him with a certain roughness; dabs of black mud would salute his cheek; orange peel would be flirted across his nose; his exhortations were received with jests and mockeries, and even with indifference. He persevered. For thirty years he persevered. To the day of his death he persevered. And he got his reward. It was not exactly what he expected, but then few rewards are. He expected to convert the Jews. He never did convert a single Jew. But he made friends of them. They grew to like this gentle creature who was so much in earnest with them and they invited him to feast with them—between the preachings. They gave him dinner, tea, and supper, and made him heartily welcome. They did everything for him, except listen to his exhortations. Nobody listened to them. They were just a little eccentricity of their excellent friend.

⁂

The *Spectator* has just made the third—one hopes not the last—of a series of brilliant discoveries. In the first, a most sapient member of its staff announced to an astonished world that poets and novelists come into the world completely equipped with a full knowledge of their art. All other workers have to learn their trade. The poet and the novelist alone—happy mortals!—have nothing to learn. They sing; they tell tales by instinct as the skylark sings; as the pig grunts; as the laughing hyena laughs, so sing they, so they tell their tales. There is no art at all; it is pure instinct. Was not that a noble discovery for the *Spectator* to make? After a week or two, being on the right scent, they make a second discovery. Literary men, for their own good, must be excluded from any national recognition of their services to the State. No honours or distinctions must be bestowed upon them. "They are far better without," says this Oracle, leaving it in doubt whether she refers to their insides or to their poetry. Again a week or two, and another brilliant discovery. This time the same Sage. The article bears every sign of being by the same writer—may I guess Angelina Gushington? She has discovered that men of science must be debarred, not only from national recognition by way of the ordinary distinctions, but even from the applause of their friends. What sayeth the Sybil? "Up till now the men who have devoted themselves to abstract science have generally done so from pure love of the pursuit of knowledge. . . . In a great measure, men of science have been persons who have proved their indifference to worldly considerations and their love of knowledge for its own sake." As the Scotch minister said, "Ah! Loard!"

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On what facts, from what knowledge of scientific men, or scientific society, is the confident statement so confidently advanced? What scientific society has this dear lady known? Now I myself have had the privilege of knowing a good many men of science—there are no men more delightful, more truly sincere, more companionable. I have heard their talk; I have sat at their tables; and I boldly declare that this is the greatest rubbish—the most unreal and conventional stuff—ever placed before intelligent readers. It is true that the man of science is passionately possessed, filled, and seized with the love of knowledge and a rage for extending knowledge. But to say that he is indifferent to applause or to recognition is sheer midsummer madness. First of all, he always ardently desires that recognition of his work which is conveyed by a Professorship or a Fellowship; next he desires to be spoken of and to be considered as an authority—a leader in his own line; he is never happy until the distinction of F. R. S. is awarded him—one little fact which blows the *Spectator's* article into smithereens. In other words, like all men, the follower of science eagerly desires recognition of his work; he is jealous of his work; he claims and fights for every discovery that he may have made; he wishes above all things, for the applause of his fellows. This I say without the least blame or reproach. It is a human desire, an intelligible desire, a laudable desire, an honourable desire, a desirable desire. The idea that men could possibly work without such a desire could only be entertained by persons wholly ignorant of human nature. But there may be cases where such a feeling is not apparent to the vulgar. The sapient writer of this article adduces the case of a great mathematician. Now a mathematician, because he is an abstruse writer whose methods and conclusions are algebraic, cannot look for the applause of the world. Nevertheless he does look for, and he does obtain, the recognition of the few who can understand him.

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The *Spectator* introduces, in the middle of the article, the subject of money making. Scientific men, we are next told, never want to make money. Oh! Really! Is that so? Well, there are certain branches of science in which money cannot possibly be made. In these branches the professors wisely agree not to attempt the impossible. But in those branches where money can be made I do not see that scientific men object to make it. For instance, medical science may make medical men very rich indeed; engineering, which is one of the greatest of modern sciences, may make for its followers vast fortunes; by some applications of chemistry large incomes are made. In fact, though it is perfectly true that scientific men, or literary men, or artists should not, and do not make dollars the chief reason of their existence, they are never indifferent to dollars, and there is no reason why they should be. This imaginary indifference is the invention of the unsuccessful and the creed of school girls. But surely the conventional school girl silliness ought not to be produced in a paper like the *Spectator*. Personally, it grieves and even humiliates me to read such stuff in its columns. I have read the *Spectator* for five-and-twenty years. No paper has taught me more; none has suggested more. I have for all these years regarded the paper as a private and personal friend—one may sometime differ with a personal friend. It saddens one to find it apparently preparing to step down and to become the organ of the school girl. Could the old friends of the paper entreat the editor in a Round Robin to give Angelina a letter of introduction to that sweet journal, the *Girls' Delight?*

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. S. C. Swinton, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant E. S. Heard, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Major G. B. Austin, 3rd Bengal Infantry, 12 months, on private affairs; Captain G. O H. C. Goll, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. V. Martin, 5th Bengal Infantry; and Lieutenant T. G. Blois-Johnson, 35th Sikhs, 12 months each, on medical certificate.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain C. H. E. Leslie, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenants M. Wilson and A. R. Gray, Royal Irish Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain L. J. Shadwell, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant E. M. Ross, Seaforth Highlanders; R. G. Berry, Manchester Regiment; S. A. M. Orr, Royal Irish Regiment; B. R. Daunt, Sussex Regiment; R. H. B. Anderson, Durham Light Infantry.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Captain E. W. Codrington, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant F. T. Stewart, 45th Sikhs, for 12 months; Major F. C. Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, for 11 months; Major G. L. Thomson, Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant C. R. Ross, 14th Sikhs, and Lieutenant R. G. Bagley, 1st Bengal Infantry, for 6 months (all on private affairs); Surgeon E. W. Hore, Indian Medical Service, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

IT has been decided that the allotments for volunteer camps-of-exercise shall, in future years, be made by the respective Commanders-in-Chief of each Presidency, instead of by the Commander-in-Chief in India, as heretofore, as they are held to be best able to judge what corps under their command will derive most benefit from such camps. Of the annual provision of Rs. 15,000 for these camps, Rs. 8,000 will be allotted to Bengal, Rs. 4,000 to Madras, and Rs. 3,000 to Bombay.

THE following gentlemen have come forward for election as the Justices' representatives on the Corporation:—1. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik. 2. Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas. 3. Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla. 4. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai. 5. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama. 6. Mr. Hussumbhoy Visram. 7. Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed. 8. Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee. 9. Mr. Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgar. 10. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

ON it being ascertained on Monday evening that the section of the up line between Bandra Station and the railway bridge was rendered impracticable for traffic through the guard's brake leaving the metals, and in consequence causing considerable damage to the sleepers, rails, &c., intimation was immediately despatched to Parel, and assistance sought in order to carry out immediate repairs. Some time elapsed before a pilot engine arrived on the scene with a breakdown gang as considerable delay was caused by the up trains from Bandra having to be transferred from the down section at Mahim to the opposite line. The workmen were put on at about half-past seven and as it was a very clear moonlight night they were able to conduct their operations with greater expedition than would otherwise have been the case, so that the line was cleared and re-opened for traffic yesterday morning. The brake-van was lifted by means of jack screws on to the metals; but it was plainly visible that had it been dragged much further it would have been completely wrecked. Both foot-boards were smashed, while the box enclosing the axle of the fore right wheel was broken. The communication on the up line is again open, the sleepers, chairs, bolts, &c., being securely replaced.

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET SEASON OF 1891.

DESPITE the very late setting in of the rains cricket was started at the beginning of June and before the burst of the monsoon the XI. *vs.* XXII. match hap been played as well as two out matches. The list of matches actually played is an unusually long one and in addition to these half-a-dozen or more matches were cancelled on account of heavy rain. The absence from the list of the Y. M. C. A. opponents of one or two-well known clubs is very noticeable, and it was unfortunate that they found themselves, unable to play Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team at all, and but once against the Bombay Gymkhana, the Poona Gymkhana, and the Hindus, and a match should, we think, have also been arranged with the Parsee representative team.

It appears during the past season that 26 matches were played, of which 14 were won, 6 lost, and the rest were drawn; four of these being "virtual wins," and one of those lost on the first innings would certainly have been won easily on the second innings if there had been a few minutes more time.

There is no doubt that the strength of the Y. M. C. A. lies in its bowling, and the following figures give results of which their bowlers as a whole may well be proud. Mr. R. W. Boileau comes first among the first eleven bowlers with an average of only 3·4 runs per wicket, and the average of all the bowlers together is remarkable—1,749 balls, 543 runs, 130 maidens, and 108 wickets, or an average of just 5 runs per wicket.

The bowling averages for all matches shows Mr. H. Winckler at the head of the list, excluding those who only bowled in one match, while the analysis of all may be summarized as follows:—5,641 balls, 1,997 runs, 348 maidens, 388 wickets or an average of 5·15 runs per wicket.

The following are the bowling averages:—

BOWLING AVERAGES.—FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts	Wds.	No Balls.	Average.
R W Boileau	264	79	17	23	..	..	3·40
F J Clark	351	116	27	31	..	..	3·74
H J Clark	95	22	8	5	1	..	4·40
P Hildreth	438	118	37	20	1	1	5·90
E James	80	81	21	12	5	..	6·75
E J Hale	311	124	20	17	...	2	7·29
H E Harrington	10	3	..	..	...	..	..

ALL MATCHES.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts	Wds.	No Balls.	Average.
D Holden	20	1	2	1	..	...	1
A E Tittle	15	6	..	3	..	..	2
H Winckler	161	65	5	19	..	..	3·421
W George	132	48	6	14	..	..	3·428
E Sands	141	57	7	16	..	...	3·56
J E Waller	151	27	7	10	1	..	3·70
F J Clark	435	144	32	37	..	..	3·89
H Engel	327	104	24	26	..	..	4
H Row	65	8	7	2	..	..	4
R W Boileau	568	186	37	46	..	..	4·47
H J Clark	178	37	14	8	1	...	4·62
H C Wallick	30	15	1	3	..	..	5
C H Brierley	10	6	..	1	..	..	6
J Allan	662	223	40	36	..	..	6·19
A R Sharp	327	145	16	23	2	..	6·30
F Waller	75	51	..	8	..	1	6·37
E James	280	81	21	12	5	..	6·75
W Lane	103	42	7	6	1	..	7·0
A P O'Brien	80	37	5	5	...	..	7 4
E J Hale	311	124	20	17	..	2	7·29
J E P White	269	113	11	13	...	...	8·69
T V Lynn	163	96	8	10	..	..	9·6
A G Roberts	75	32	4	1	1	..	32
S W Lynn	35	12	3	..	...	..	..
H W Nash	15	8	..	...	..	..	..
H E Harrington	10	3	...	..	..	..	..

From the batting averages it will be seen that no less than 53 members played matches during the season, most of them in several matches. This result is eminently satisfactory when we remember how difficult it is to ask every one to play, and at the same time maintain the requisite strength in an eleven.

The following are the batting averages:—

BATTING AVERAGES FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

Names.	No. of innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Highest in an innings.	Average.
J E P White	3	2	23	12*	23·
D J Sharp	2	1	20	19*	20·
H E Harrington	3	0	50	45	16·66
P Hildreth	8	2	83	28*	13·83
F J Clark	7	1	82	22*	13·66
H Winckler	6	0	80	42	13·33
J Waller	2		25	24	12·5
S W Lynn	2	1	12	10*	12·
R W Boileau	7	1	71	16	11·83
E Sands	1	0	10	10	10·
W George	9	1	76	21*	9·5
E J Hale	3	0	25	17	8·33
F Waller	2	1	8	8*	8·
W Lane	1	0	7	7	7·
A R Sharp	1	0	7	7	7·
H J Clark	6	0	37	16	6·16
W B Leggett	5	1	20	13	5·
H C Wallick	1	0	5	5	5·
J James	8	0	35	9	4·37
J Allan	2		2	2	1·
W P Ryan	2	0	2	1	1·
W H Peyton	5	0	3	1	6·
P Fischer	2	1	0	0	0·

* Not out.

BATTING AVERAGES ALL MATCHES.

Names.	No. of innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Highest in an innings.	Average.
W George	17	3	302	56	21·57
A H Engel	9	1	154	65*	19·25
W Lane	7	0	122	82	17·42
F J Clark	8	1	119	37	17·
J Waller	10	0	161	31	16·10
A P O'Brien	9	3	86	24	14·33
R W Boileau	141	3	155	35*	14·09
P Hildreth	14	3	144	31	13·09
H E Harrington	4	0	50	45	12·50
S W Lynn		1	12	10*	12·
D J Sharp	1	2	13[illegible]	26	11·58
H Winckler	11		126	12	11·45
W Mackeson	13		88	23	9·77
H Wallick	8	1	68	25*	9·71
J Reed	9	4	46	32*	9·20
E J Hale	3	0	25	17	8·33
H J Clark	9	1	65	25	8·12
T V Lynn	5	0	41	25	8·20
H Raw	4	0	32	16	8·
F W Martin	3	0	22	12	7·33
J E P White	25	5	150	19	7·50
W Leggett	11	3	53	13	6·62
A R Sharp	11	1	69	15	6·90
W P Ryan	5	0	32	11	6·40
Rev R M Gray	2	1	6	6*	6·
J Allan	15	3	71	27*	5·91
C H Brierley	9	0	51	20	5·66
R S Sheppard	4	1	16	11	5·33
E Sands	15	3	62	17	5·16
P Fischer	6	1	26	12	5·33
R Saxton	17	1	76	17	4·75
E James	8	0	35	9	4·37
A E Little	9	0	38	10	4·22
A S Roberts	8	0	36	13	4·50
Whitehead	6	2	18	10*	4·50
F Waller	12	1	45	10	4·09
Tiel	1	0	4	4	4·
R Stevenson	4	0	15	9	3·75
J H MacCarthy	11	2	26	9	2·88
H W Nash	4	1	8	4	2·66
G R Goyder	8	0	17	7	2·12
T H Nash	5	0	1	9	2·
E Simmons	4	0	7	4	1·75
D Holden	3	0	4	3	1·33
A Pinsent	3	0	4	2	·33
T O'Neil	3	1		2	1·50
D Macdonald	4	0		4	1·
A C Cooper	5	0	3	3	60·
W H Peyton	7	1	3	1	50·
Hurst	1	0	0	0	0·
W H Hussey	2	0	0	0	0·
E Dunk	2	0	0		0·
A Owen	2	0	0	0	0·

As our space is limited we do not propose to remark upon the qualifications of the various players, but will only refer to the excellent wicket-keeping of Messrs. Peyton and Leggett, the former in the first part of the season and the latter subsequently. The way Mr. Leggett, in particular, stood up to the fast bowling deserves great praise, and we hope he will long stand "behind the sticks" for the Y. M. C. A.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Opponents	Club. 1st Inng.	Club. 2nd Inng.	Opponents. 1st Inng.	Opponents. 2nd Inng.	What XI.
1st XI vs XXII*	69	66	67	(8) 71	
Islam C C	(8) 124	..	51	(7) 30	1st
Arrow	63	(6) 96	59	..	2nd
Elphinstone College Gymkhana	114	..	50	(7) 25	2nd
Ordnance C C	63	(7) 69	56	..	an XI
do.	110	...	37	15	an XI
Acct-Genl's Office C C	108	..	46	25	2nd
Military Medical C C	107	(3) 46	115	(7) 36	2nd
G I P Terminus C C	60	(4) 34	32	54	2nd
Y M C A Poona	150	..	40	43	2nd
Bombay Gymkhana	92	...	60	..	1st
Arrow C C	(5) 86	128	68	(7) 17	2nd
Elphinstone College Resident Student's C C	28	(3) 41	22	45	3rd
Acct-Genl's Office C C	(4) 103	...	18	(6 19	2nd
Municipality C C	110	..	15	(5) 18	1st
Marine Battalion C C	(2) 18	..	...	..	an X
H M's Customs C C	(7) 150	..	(8) 68	..	..
Marine Battalion C C	(3) 29	..	87	..	..
Hindoo C C	(7) 46	..	55	...	1st
Parsi Gymkhana	(3) 44	...	47	..	1st
B B & C I Ry C C	76	..	(8) 42	..	2nd
Parsi Gymkhana	55	...	106	..	1st
Elphinstone College Gymkhana	51	(6) 69	75	..	2nd
B B & C I Ry C C	53	(2) 34	73	...	2nd
Poona Gymkhana	140	103	76	182	1st
G I P Terminus C C	66	no 52	wk 130	..	2nd
Elphinstone College Resident Students	62	(7) 6	5	(8) 31	3rd

* The XI by 3 runs and 2 wickets.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of wickets that fell in each innings.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF MATCHES.

—	Total Runs.	What Wickets Fallen.	Average per Wickets.
Y. M. C. A.	2,867	313	9·15
Opponents	2,157	336	6·40

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER Majesty's Troopship Serapis, Commander Hicks, will sail to-day for England *via* Aden, with the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, the Connaught Rangers, and details, consisting, 66 officers, 13 ladies, 16 officers' children, 1,092 men rank and file, 38 women and 74 children. At Aden she will disembark the 2nd Battn Liverpool Regiment, and embark the Connaught Rangers for England. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Surg Major and Mrs J Martin and child, Bengal Med Staff
Major H R Lovett, K R R Corps
Major F Carpenter, Connaught Rangers
Capt Hanford Flood, Rl W Surrey
Capt C F Gambier, Ind Staff Corps
Surg Capt J Maher, Beng Med Staff
Surg Capt and Mrs C C Reilly and child, Beng Med Staff
Capt and Mrs A W L Bayley and child, Bo Ind S C
Surg Capt M J Sexton, Ms Med Staff
Surg Capt H D Rowan, Beng Med Staff
Capt Pay-Mr and Mrs A H Lindop and three children, Suffolk
Capt C M Hamilton, Bedford
Capt F Hemphill, K O S Border
Capt V W H Graham, Suffolk
Capt A S Tyndale, Biscoe Ms R A [Corps
Capt P G Walker, Beng Staff
[illegible] child, 8th Hussars
Capt A W Priestley, Beng Staff Corps
Capt J Dewhirst, South W Border
Capt and Mrs J Tyler and 5 children, Beng Comt Dept
Lieut C Davis, Beng. S C
Lieut R G H Hughes, Oxford
Lieut F L Donaldson, Beng. R A
Lieut and Mrs H M Campbell and child, R H A.
Lieut G B H Rice, Rl Irish Fus.
Lieut R H D'Aeth, East Kent
Lieut H W Iles, Beng. R A.
Lieut W R Hunter, Bo S C.
Lieut and Mrs A E F Perkins, Beng. R A.
Lieut F Jollie, Ms I S C.
Lieut P R Robertson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut R W H Ronaldson, High L I.
Lieut C W H Symonds, Beng S Corps.
Lieut F Stewart, Beng S C.
Lieut K M Davie, Gloster.
Lieut J H Pervis, High L I.
Lieut A Roberts, Beng S C.
Lieut J Christian, Yorkshir
Lieut and Mrs J Stapylto York and Lanc Regt.
Lieut C W Frebrace, Bo 7t Hussars
Lieut W D McSwiney, 7t Dra Gds
Lieut J F P Langdan, R Sussex
Lieut and Mrs P Diver, R Warwick
2nd Lieut E B North, Lanc Regt
Wife of Lt Sincock and children, Bo Comt Dept

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Lt-Col Sir M G A de H Larpent Bart, C Rangers
Major F Carpenter, Connaught Rangers
Major J de C O'Grady, Connaught Rangers
Capt and Mrs J L C Acton, Connaught Rangers
Capt A W H Bell, Connaught Rangers
Lieut G H Ford Hutchinson, Connaught Rangers
Qr-Mr W M K MacLachlan, Connaught Rangers
Lieut R M A Flanagan, Connaught Rangers
Lieut G C Liggan, Connaught Rangers
Lieut W C G [illegible], Connaught Rangers
2nd Lt E L Lawre[illegible], Connaught Rangers
2nd Lt P J Horton, Connaught Rangers
2nd Lt A S Hog, Con Rangers
Wife of Lieut Heapy and 2 children, Bo Ord Dept

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lt Col W W Egerton, Liverpool Regt
Major S N Roberts, Liverpool Regt
Major H J R St G Richardson, Liverpool Regt
Capt and Adjt V A MFowler Liverpool Regt
Capt L St C Nicholson, Liverpool Regt
Capt C E Greenway, Liverpool Regt
Qr Mr T V Jones, Liverpool Regt
Lieut H W BJohnson, Liverpool Regt
Lieut R S Stewart, Liverpool Regt
Lieut M S Adye, Liverpool [Regt
Lieut F J Fraser, Liverpool Regt
Lieut A H P Harrison, Liverpool Regt
Lieut A D Plomer, Liverpool Regt
Lieut R E Cheyne, Liverpool Regt
2nd Lieut RL Vander Gucht, Liverpool Regt
2nd Lieut WB Hickie, Liverpool Regt
2nd Lieut A S H Teed, Liverpool Regt
2nd Lieut P F Pocock, Liverpool Regt
Surg Capt Clark, Bo Med Staff

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with English mails of Nov. 7, left Aden at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday at 6 p.m.. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Kaisar-i-Hind, brings the following passengers:—

From London: M[illegible] and Mrs. Faunce Delaune and three sons, Mr. Verner, Mrs. Posford.

From Naples: Mr. B. C. H. Kennedy.

The Clyde (extra steamer), which left Marseilles the same day the mail sailed from Brindisi, brings a larger batch of passengers, whose names are given below:—

From London: Mr E Ross, Miss A Taylor, Mr G O'Brien, Miss E Nainby, Miss F Bruin, Lady Conyers and maid, Mrs S B Miles, Mr Gymer, Mr C A Kincaird, Mr Addis, Mr T L Prescott, Mrs F D M Brown, Mr Drake, Mr R Marshall, Hon Mrs Marshall, two Misses Marshall, Capt Hon N Byng, Hon F R Byng and servant, Mrs Tough, Mr C F Adams, Mrs Parsons and family, Miss Raine, Mrs Thornley and child, Mr W Morris, Mr T J Anderson, Mr J Leith, Mrs L Skinner, Mr M Abdul Alim, Rev F Sandford, Mr Goodwin, Mrs Soames, Mrs Carnall, Mr E Ball, Miss Ball, Mrs Dobbie, and infant, Mr N W Bancroft, jr, Mrs L E H Yates and child, Mr and Mrs Alan C Duff, infant, and servant, Mr Lloyd and friend, Mr Hook, Mr H Beveridge, Mrs Knight and two children, Miss Mackinnon, Mr M Ismail Khan, Mr W T Morison, Miss Moulsey.

From Marseilles: Mrs A H Unwin and two children, Sir Edgar Boehm, Miss Boehm, Mr and Mrs Acworth, Mr H G Steel, Mr W J Molesworth, Mr H J S Cotton, Mr and Mrs E Hudson, Miss Hudson, Mr and Mrs Hugh Fraser and infant, Mr R C Haviland, Mr W Birkmyre, Mr J F Fleet, Mr and Mrs Shepherd, Miss A M Smith, Mr J Short, Sir Harold and Lady Pelly, Miss Katherine King, Mr H L Roberts, Mr and Mrs Norman, Major-Gen J A Tillard, Mr H H Priest, Mr and Mrs V Charrington, Lieut J D Anderson, Mr G H Bruce, Mr W B Whitehead, Miss A Mackenzie, Rev T Turner, Messrs N and J Braby, Mr Hewson, Mrs R Carstairs, Sir T Thompson, Mrs Hodgkinson, Miss Drysdale, Dr Dodd, Miss Ewart, Lieut and Mrs Elphinstone, Mr R H Breeks, Mr C Worthington, Mr Kennedy, Lieut E R R Swiney, Capt Daly, Miss Coulson, Miss Brook, Miss Denny, Miss Sim, Miss Lillington, Miss Cunningham, Mr M H Arnott, Major B L Reilly, Miss Marshall, Mr and Mrs Jones Bateman two infants, and nurse, Capt T Miles, Mr Le Gros, Mrs Tarrant, Mr Prengrieux, Mr A J Campbell, Mr J Campbell.

From Ismailia: Mr and Mrs Septimus Vaughan Morgan, Miss Ethel Morgan, Mr Gwyn Morgan, Mr J J Harrison.

For Mangalore (via Bombay): Miss E C Frere.

For Madras (via Bombay): Mrs Rawlins, Mr F N Thorowgood, Mrs F W R Cowley, Col Carlyon, Mr T W Rawlins, Mr Playfair, Lieut J C Erck, Mr Raikes, Dr and Mrs McGann, Mr and Mr Wellby, Hon Miss Borthwick.

For Kurrachee: Mr Hawkins, Capt Unwin, Mr Grigor Grant, Mr W Grant.

For Melbourne (via Bombay): Mr L D Woodin Lord Borthwick.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND DETERIORATION OF COTTON.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

In dealing with the evidence under this head in detail the points, for purposes of reference, are taken in the order in which they occur in Mr. James's memoranda. This necessarily renders the comments of the Committee somewhat fragmentary and disjointed, and to follow the criticism closely, a copy of Mr. James's paper will be requisite. The first point calling for notice is in the last para. of page 2, where Mr. James, after admitting that the adulteration of Cotton with foreign matter which had only been reduced by the Cotton Frauds Act previously in force, has now practically ceased owing to the different mode of purchasing adopted by the trade, (an important argument against legislation of itself) goes on to quote the experience of an up-country merchant to show that in remote parts of the Dhollera districts various forms of adulteration still exist. Without questioning the accuracy of this statement (which is not in accordance with the ascertained results regarding the Dholera crop in general) it only goes to prove, if true, that the arguments of the Chamber consistently adhered to since the first objection was taken to special legislation that the opening up of the cotton districts by railways and roads would be more effective in checking adulteration than any Cotton Frauds Act, have been absolutely correct. But the Committee have been at the trouble to obtain some figures which afford only reliable proof as to whether adulteration of the Dholera crop has been increasing of recent years, and these consist of the actual working returns of a number of mills in Bombay large users of this growth of cotton, probably taken together amongst the largest users of it in the world. The loss in weight over 3 years of working has been as follows:—

Class	1889. per cent.	1890. per cent.	1891. per cent.
Fine	14	13	12
Fully Good	16	16	15
Good	20	19	18
Fully Good Fair and under	25-30	25-27	20-25

Owing to the great change which as already explained has taken place in the classification of cotton it would be impossible to carry this comparison backward to a period anterior to the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act, but the figures as they stand speak for themselves and show, not only a high degree of cleanliness in regard to adulteration with foreign matter, but great freedom from "fly" which in effect means freedom from admixture of short or inferior stapled cotton. The figures, therefore, are equally strong as an argument against pure good stapled cotton not being obtainable.

To quote Mr. James's own words, another kind of fraud at present common in Broach is the adjustment of the knives in the ginning mills so as to shave off a minute portion of the seed thus adding as much as five per cent. to the weight. Now, this, the Committee aver, is a mechanical impossibility with the class of gins mainly in use in the Broach districts. That clipping of the seed does take place at times during the process of ginning is perfectly true, but it is the result of gins getting out of order while in work, and is never likely to be done with intention, as the presence of clipped seed is easily apparent to any expert and would deteriorate the value of the cotton quite as much as any gain in weight obtained.

Mr. James then proceeds to give special reasons for protecting Broach and Surat cotton, alleging that owing to false packing Broach cotton has now got so bad a name in England that even good pure cotton from this district is looked upon with suspicion, and the ryot receives a smaller price than it is really worth. As to the suspicion with which Broach is viewed, and the aversion in which it is held, it is sufficient reply to state the positive fact that within six weeks of the close of the last Bombay cotton shipping season it was impossible to find 500 bales of Broach in the place, showing that the crop, although a large one, had been in better demand and more closely marketed than any other important growth passing through the port. It cannot be alleged as against this that the bulk of the Cotton was still lying unsold in Liverpool, Havre, or some other place; but how this (even if correct, which it is not) could concern the ryot or Government the Committee fail to see. The ryot goes on steadily producing on the average larger crops every year and whether they are consumed in Bombay, Lancashire, or Japan (from which latter there has lately been a considerable demand for Broach) is a matter regarding which he has neither knowledge nor concern so long as he obtains a remunerative price for his production. And on that point figures. He gives the prices of fine Broach in February of the last three years as follows:—

February 1889 .... Rs. 230 per Candy.
Do. 1890 .... " 255 "
Do. 1891 .... " 212 "

But points out that owing to exchange the rupee price was Rs. 40 per candy lower this year than last, in other words to have made an even comparison with 1890 as regards the intrinsic value of the cotton the 1891 price should be Rs. 252. As compelled by his own figures he says, "I admit that, apart from exchange up to the present time, the value has not fallen." That being so, where does the danger to either the ryot or Government come in? Mr. James undertakes to explain this by two diametrically opposite reasons. The first is that it is owing to "increased demand in Europe." If that be so then the Committee can only ask what becomes of all Mr. James's evidence, and why the memorandum was ever written? The second part of the explanation is that *relatively to American* (the italics are Mr. James's) the price has steadily fallen. In proof of this Mr. James quotes the comparative prices of Mid-Uplands and Fair Dhollera over a series of years, which for the purpose of showing the comparative values of Broach and American are not only worthless but positively misleading, as for reasons previously explained, and, indeed, admitted by Mr. James, Fair Dhollera, owing to the change of standards, has receded materially in proportionate value for some years past while Liverpool, as will be shown further on, does not now entirely rule the value of Surats, higher prices by ⅛d. to 3-16d. per lb. being mostly obtainable from Continental consumers. As a much fairer comparison the Committee beg to append the respective prices of Fine Dhollera in Liverpool on 16th April in each year from 1884 to 1891 inclusive. The reasons for selecting that special date are, that the middle of April is about the time when Americans and Surats are on about the most level terms in the Liverpool market, and the 16th is the only date in the middle of the month on which, owing to the non-intervention of Sundays or holidays, an unbroken line of quotations can be obtained:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	5⅞d.	5 1-16d.	5 11-16d.
Fine Dhollera	5 9-16	5¼	4 11-16	5 1-16
Difference	11-16d.	⅜d.	⅜d.	⅝d.
Do. per cent.	11	6·38	7·41	11

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 15-16d.	6¼	4 13-16d.
Fine Dhollera	4 11-16	5 3-16	5 5-16	4 5-16
Difference	⅝d.	¾d.	15-16d.	½d.
Do. per cent.	11·76	12·63	15	10·4

An attempt even at an exact analysis of these results would be impossible within the limits of this paper, but there is sufficient evidence in the salient points elicited to show that they prove the reverse of Mr. James's case. Starting with a difference of 11 per cent. in 1884 the average for the 8 years has been 10·7, and in this present year 10·4, or ·3 below the average and ·6 less than in 1884, although above an average crop of Surats is now in competition with the largest American crop grown. The extreme point of difference was reached in 1890 when the price of Dhollera was depressed by it being the largest crop ever produced in addition to the effect caused on values by something like 40,000 bales of Bombay Cotton having been rejected in Liverpool and sold at the best prices obtainable. These figures alone, read in conjunction with Mr. James's rupee prices for Broach, constitute almost a sufficient answer to the entire evidence adduced as to the deterioration in the values of Surats as compared with Americans, and should certainly be sufficient to set the mind of Government at rest regarding the supposed impending danger to the ryot and the land revenue of the country.*

The two paragraphs on page 4 of the first memorandum, under the heading of "mixing of Broach seed threatened" are so contradictory in themselves as to call for but slight criticism. The opening words "The Broach ryot as I have said suffers from depreciation of price consequent on adulteration" have already been fully disproved, and when Mr. James goes on to say that the "ryot is threatened with the loss of the good staple "which he at present grows," and a few lines further on that "the genuine Broach plants now grow into stunted trees producing cotton of short staple" he may fairly be left to reconcile the apparent contradictions. As also the equally irreconcilable statements in the next para. where beginning with: "Enquiries made by me recently in the Broach district lead me, I have pleasure in stating, to believe that little if any of the foreign seed has as yet been sown in the district." He winds up with "and there can be no doubt that owing to inferior seed the trees and the cotton of pure Broach are every year becoming of more unequal quality.

The probability of ultimate deterioration of the Broach crop from the admixture of seed arising from the importation of inferior kapas from other districts does not from these quotations appear to be very serious, and the Committee thoroughly agree with the views expressed by an experienced gentleman in the trade whom Mr. James had consulted that the importation of foreign kapas will not pay owing to the cost of transit. It must also be borne in mind that the inequality in the growing trees which Mr. James observed may have been owing to many other causes, inequalities of soil and exposure, or possibly to what the Committee consider is a very frequent cause, of inferior or unequal crops, the neglect of the ryot, in his anxiety to produce as much cotton as possible, of a due observance of the requisite rotation of crops.

Feeling apparently that he has not succeeded in making out a very good case of any real deterioration having taken place so far in Broach cotton *per se*, Mr. James quotes the revolution which has taken place in the character of the Khandeish crop as showing the impending danger the future has in store for Broach. Now, were it true, as Mr. James alleges, that "Good Khandeish Cotton is gone" there might be something in the analogy, and steps might well be taken by revenue officers to watch whether any of the Broach ryots bent on their own ruin endeavoured to cultivate short staple cotton where a longer stapled and more valuable variety has its natural habitat. But the Committee join issue with Mr. James as to the real character of the change which has taken place in cotton cultivation in Khandeish, and most unhesitatingly give it as their opinion that the return on the part of the ryot from the exotic to the indigenous variety, has been a wise and profitable move, both for himself and the Government revenue. The Committee have no desire to detract in any way from the valuable services rendered by Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C. S. I., who by his vigorous and able administration of the province and the interest he evinced in its agriculture undoubtedly gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in Khandeish, but judged by the light of later developments it is a point at least open to discussion whether his exertions were really expended on the best lines. Every one unquestionably thought so at the time, but the cotton trade is one of continual and progressive change, and in no feature has a more decided alteration taken place than the relative positions of long and short stapled growths. A remarkable instance of this is to be found in the way that, notwithstanding full average crops and occasionally exceptionally large ones, Bengal cotton, the shortest of all India staples, has maintained its value as compared with other description. This is the outcome of several causes, one possibly being the enormous increase in the production of long stapled descriptions, like Americans, as compared with short, but the chief reason, the committee consider, is traceable to the increased attention which has been devoted by machinists to the improvement of machinery for the advantageous manipulation of short staples. Until comparatively recent years the position of the trade may be described as an attempt to produce cotton suited to the machinery, while we are now well advanced in a period in which the chief desire has been to adapt machinery to Cotton, the result of which is to be seen in the rapid development of the spinning of low counts of yarn in India devoted mainly to the supply of a self-created market in the further East which, until a short time ago, was absolutely non-existent for machine made twist. When Mr. Ashburner, therefore, devoted his care and attention to the improvement of the cultivation of cotton in the districts under his care, his desire, very naturally, was to meet the demand of the time by producing a staple best suited to compete with American, and in that he was eminently successful, but three influences combined to attract the ryot in the direction his best interest lay. One, the change in the character of the trade just described; another, the demand for white cotton free from leaf called into existence by the mixers endeavouring to meet the peculiarities of European arbitrators; and the third, that the indigenous variety gives the best money return. The first of these reasons Mr. James, as a non-practical man, was probably unaware of, and he, therefore, laid stress on the second, but contested the third, alleging that the increased weight of fibre produced by the indigenous as compared with the exotic plant is less than the supporters of the former claim for it, and certainly does [illegible] product. Mr. James's argument may be right as to the actual weight produced plant for plant—although the total crop yields point in the opposite direction the average yield per acre being 98lbs. in Khandeish and 42lbs. in Hingunghat,—but he apparently overlooks one point which in the grower's mind is more important than anything else, that is, the hardier and more vigorous character of the native plant. The Indian peasant, not without reason, has ever present in his mind the not very remote possibility of an adverse season leaving him without any crop at all, and he, not unnaturally, has a predilection for the greater certainty, and this he avers the indigenous plants gives him as flourishing better in a scanty rainfall, and withstanding better a heavy one. On the disparity of quality, too, there is something to be said. For the first few seasons of its reintroduction the Varadi compared very unfavourably with the Hingunghat product, but as practical men the Committee are in a position to state that a steady improvement, due no doubt to acclimitisation, has been taking place in the former for some seasons past, and to this the evidence of Mr. Bythell adduced by Mr. James in page 6 of his second memorandum bears distinct if somewhat unwilling testimony attributing the improvement—the Committee consider erroneously—to the remaining effects of Mr. Ashburner's exertions of twenty-eight years ago. Whatever the weight assignable to these respective arguments may be, however, it is imposible to withstand the evidence of the steady increase in the cultivation of cotton in Khandeish of late years, during which it is unnecessary to say there has been no alteration in the revenue assessment. The following shows the acreage of cotton cultivation in Khandeish during the past 22 years, viz.:—

	Acres.		Acres.
1868-69	4,27,000	1879-80	6,53,000
1869-70	5,41,000	1880-81	6,12,000
1870-71	6,16,000	1881-82	8,22,000
1871-72	4,29,000	1882-83	9,59,000
1872-73	5,37,000	1883-84	10,12,000
1873-74	6,34,000	1884-85	8,78,000
1874-75	5,89,000	1885-86	6,91,000
1875-76	6,82,000	1886-87	9 42,000
1876-77	5,76,000	1887-88	9,19.000
1877-78	4,98,000	1888-89	9,21,000
1878-79	6,24,000	1889-90	10,13,000

A perusal of these figures is most instructive as regards the point at issue, as the reintroduction of the indigenous plant having begun about 1879-80, the period of 22 years may be very fairly divided, into eleven years when the effects of Mr. Ashburner's action and the Cotton Frauds Acts were in full force, and eleven years in which the ryots have been left to their own guidance. During the first period the average extent of land under cotton cultivation was in round figures 560,000 acres while in the second period the average was 857,000 acres, or an increase of 53 per cent. It is impossible these figures can be accidental, indeed the Committee believe that if the dates of the removal of the Cotton Frauds Act and the general cessation of the cultivation of the exotic variety in Khandeish were more closely compared with the figures, the results would be still more startling. But even in the form which the Committee have grouped them they are sufficiently impressive. Government clearly have no cause to fear for their revenue from cotton cultivation in Khandeish, and taking it as Mr. James says, that the ryot of the Deccan is not nearly so intelligent as the ryot of Gujerat, if the above figures are the result of leaving the ignorant Dekani to look after himself the skilled Gujerati may well be left to his own devices.

It may not be inappropriate to notice here the state of cotton cultivation in Dharwar with reference to what bearing its example may be supposed to have on the situation of the Broach crop present and prospective. True, Mr. James disclaims any personal knowledge of the cotton of the district and does not quote it in support of his arguments respecting Broach. He, nevertheless, devotes considerable space to record the views of native gentlemen on the subject, leaving it to be inferred in the words of a leading broker in Bombay, whom he quotes, that Dharwar carries a warning and should not be unheeded. The committee quite agree that Dharwar does afford a warning, but it is against any forcible interference of Government with the ryot and his crops whether legislative or otherwise. Selecting this district whose indigenous variety known as Kumta is one of, if not the longest and strongest staples produced in India, Government under the persuasive powers of the Cotton Frauds Act practically said to the ryot here is American cotton seed which is the seed you shall plant, and here is the saw-gin with which the product must be ginned. In the circumstances under which they were offered to him the ryot accepted both, the seed being supplied on favorable terms and the gins erected free of cost and kept in order by Government. For a time the results were all that could be hoped for or expected. The exotic seed produced an excellent yield, and the gins being in perfect order did every justice to the staple, and no doubt this happy state of things would have continued till now had Government at the requisite interval given gratuitous supplies of fresh seed and kept the gins in order. This, however, was not done, the ryot was left to procure his own seed which rapidly deteriorated by hybridization—Dr. Watt has recently stated that no new cotton can be grown in India for more than one or two seasons in proximity to fields of the ordinary staple without becoming freely hybridized—the gins after some years got out of order to such an extent as to damage both staple and seed in the process of ginning, and the consequence is that Dharwar American is now a comparatively discredited staple, with Kumta, the indigenous, variety although, no doubt, deteriorated in some measure by its hybridization with the exotic, still holds the field as an admirable spinner's cotton. The Committee contend, therefore, that though the experiments were carried out on somewhat different lines the eventual results of Government interference both in Khandesh and Dharwar were distinctly adverse.

On page 6 Mr. James returns again incidentally to Dhollera, quoting the evidence of Mr. Whittle to show that in some parts of the districts in which that description is grown the plant is being considerably deteriorated by over repetition of crop. This the Committee can quite believe, as the much better monetary return which cotton yields over any other crop in that part of India, is a strong temptation to the ryot to strain the productive power of his land to the utmost. As already remarked by the Committee the same cause may have contributed to produce some of the unfavorable appearances Mr. James had personally observed in Broach, and it is just one of the points on which the officers of the Agricultural Department might be of real service. But what in England would be called bad farming is not a matter which legislation would cure.

An extremely discursive "Eminent Broach Merchant" is the next witness produced by Mr. James to give evidence as to the mal-practices existing in Broach, and the only wonder is that a man of his evidently high sense of commercial morality should have continued to exist for the twenty-three years, over which, he states, his experience extends, in such a hot bed of fraud and adulteration as he discribes. The remedies he proposes are of the most sweeping character, everything from the picking of an unripe cotton boll off a tree by a cultivator in his own field, to anyone having in his possession mixed staple is to be deemed penal. In fact all is to be so admirably arranged that the eminent Broach merchant will be able to conduct his business in such safety as to leave him little else to do than collect his profits at the end of the year. His allegations are so exaggerated in character and so totally unsupported by proof—large quantities of inferior qualities of cotton are imported into Broach and Suratfor mixing, but he cannot give any figures,—mixing in ginning and pressing is common, but he cannot give specific instances—that the Committee would not have deemed it worth while criticising them were it not that his evidence covering so much ground enables the Committee by answering it to include the remaining up-country mercantile evidence at the same time.

The one point on which Mr. James's up-country witnesses are all agreed is the danger to be feared from the increase of ginning mixed seed cotton or kapas together. And naturally so, for if this practice cannot be shown to be likely to assume extensive proportions the chief object which the discussion has been initiated at once disappears. But as to the extent to which this alleged mode of adulteration already prevails the evidence adduced is not only widely at variance, but absolutely contradictory. The eminent Broach merchant not only enumerates nearly every variety of cotton grown in the northern part of the Bombay Presidency and the adjoining native states, as being largely imported into Broach for the purposes of admixture, but even goes so far afield as Berar for his contributions, the manifest absurdity of which is sufficient to stamp the whole of his statements as worthless. Mr. James himself, as previously noticed, could give no tangible evidence of deterioration being yet observable owing to this cause, and other informants are more guarded in their statements than the Broach merchant, but it is only by the Collectors of Broach and Surat any figures are given which enable the Committee to guage the gravity of the complaints. The former mentions some 2,500 bales as having reached various ginning factories from districts producing inferior cotton, and the latter about 1,600 bales, quantities too insignificant to have even an infinitesimal effect on the general quality of the Broach crop or to affect the seed of the [illegible] does not appear that as yet the cotton of this taluka has deteriorated or fetches a lower price per candy." The Superintendent of the Khandeish Experimental Farm explains very clearly how small quantities of Varadi seed cotton may find its way to Broach in the early part of the season, but indicates that the charges for transporting seed cotton such a distance in any quantity for purposes of adulteration are prohibitory. Adulteration of this character will only be resorted to for purposes of gain and the radius within which loose kapas can be profitably sent into ginning factories in the well defined Broach district is comparatively limited and even then the cotton coming into such factories is well known to buyers and appreciated at its true value.

These reasons apply still more forcibly to the importation of foreign varieties of clean cotton, which can only be economically transported in full pressed or half pressed bales, when the cost of pressing intervenes as a deterrent, except where imported for the consumption of the local spinning Mills at Broach and Surat and even the least vigilant of buyers will be aware if any pressed cotton reaches another destination. Possibly, however, the best answer to the statements under this head as also to the allegations regarding adulteration with foreign substances, the difficulties honest dealers find in obtaining pure cotton, and so forth, is to be found in the broad fact that fully three-fourths of last season's Broach crop has been brought by the leading European buyers and exporters, whose interests are entirely opposed to adulteration in any form, and that both in Liverpool and on the Continent their shipments have passed this year with singularly light allowances. Before leaving this branch of the question, however, the Committee wish to notice one particular circumstance which seems to have had great weight with Mr. James in this connection, as he uses it with a view of detracting from the evidence given by the Superintendent of the Kandeish Experimental Farm. It is better, perhaps, given in Mr. James's own words:—

"Why unless with the object of simulating Broach the expense should be incurred of sending worthless Khandeish Cotton an *unnecessary* journey of 400 miles from Bombay to Broach, and back, does not seem to have occurred to the Superintendent." Neither the Superintendent nor any other of Mr. James's informants, so far as the committee perceive, anywhere state that Khandeish cotton had been sent from *Bombay to Broach and back*, and the idea probably arises from the misreading of from Khandeish *via* Broach to Bombay, a very different matter. But even if the occurrence has taken place it was an experiment not likely to have been repeated. A much more surprising circumstance which, had he known of it, Mr. James would no doubt have endowed with terrible significance is the fact that not long ago a native firm here brought a parcel of cotton back from Liverpool to Bombay and declared it paid them to do so. The event showed nothing, however, but that, owing to a run on the spinning of low counts in Bombay, there was for the moment more than sufficient margin in the Liverpool price for this particular quality to pay freight and charges back, not such a very serious matter with the former at 10s. per ton about as much as it would cost from Bombay to Poona.

As no question exists that the mixing of Cotton has been knowingly practised in Bombay for the past ten years the Committee consider that no advantage is to be gained by discussing closely either what constitutes the component parts of the various mixtures, or the mode the mixing is effected, which forms the bulk of the evidence cited from Bombay. The real point at issue is whether legislation of a more or less stringent character is called for in the interests of the ryots and the country at large, and it is only, therefore, where the Bombay evidence touches that point that it can at this stage call for consideration. Unfortunately for the elucidation of the subject it is on this particular point that least evidence is forthcoming, and what little there is can scarcely be interpreted as favorable to the object Mr. James has in view. An "European baier's" ideas as culled from a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* only express in different language what the Committee has already said, that mixing is encouraged by the home consumers, and that if there were no buyers of the adulterated article there would be no shippers of it. Mr. James, indeed, quite hits the right nail on the head in a similar direction when he says it is the story of the wheat over again, English merchants insist on having an inferior or, in other words, a cheaper article and they are supplied with it, yet somehow he fails in a thorough appreciation of the argument when it is transferred to cotton, and insensibly drifts into the idea that Lancashire spinners should be placed in a position to get exactly what cotton they want and Bombay merchants in a position to supply it. But neither of these parties has any claim on Mr. James's good offices. The Liverpool arbitrators have shown by their action in 1890 that they have ample power to protect the spinners, and the Bombay merchant can easily protect himself, either by purchasing his cotton direct up-country or through trustworthy agents. Nor do the Bombay merchants, when the question is put to them, hesitate to say so, both this Chamber and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association having unswervingly held to this expression of opinion since first they petitioned for a repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act.

Manchester merchants also have declared against the reintroduction of Cotton Frauds legislation, the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce after having had the advantage of a personal discussion with Mr. James on the subject being as follows:—

"Whilst admitting the unfortunate practices described by Mr. James, it is, in the opinion of this Committee, not desirable to recommend legislation for the purpose of combating the mixing and adulteration of cotton in the Bombay Presidency (beyond making the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act apply to them, if they do not already do so) seeing that those engaged in the trade are themselves in the best position effectually to put a stop to the frauds complained of. This Committee is further of opinion that to properly enforce the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, a Public Prosecutor ought to be appointed."

Of the three great centres which have thus had Mr. James's proposals submitted to them, Liverpool alone has supported his suggestions for penal legislation, and the reason that there should be an exception in her case is not difficult to explain. Being merely a port of transit, her merchants are only interested in seeing such a state of trade established as would again bring large quantities of Surats to their doors. In other words they would desire to see the growers of Indian cotton relegated to their old position of competitors with America for the custom of the Lancashire spinners. That is a state of things, however, which the committee consider they have demonstrated very clearly can never in the interests of the Indian ryot be brought to pass, the preponderating influence in the value of Surats once centred in Lancashire being now in the hands of the spinners of the Continent of Europe and Bombay. It is, doubtless, owing to a failure to appreciate the full force of the remarkable change which has taken place in the trade in this respect, that we owe the initiation of Mr. James's agitation, and a careful and intelligent perusal of the following figures will show that the reason of the diminished shipments of Bombay cotton to Liverpool is due in reality not to the article being discredited in Liverpool, but that better markets have grown up elsewhere.

The receipts into, exports from, and consumption of, cotton in Bombay for the twenty years ending 30th June 1891:—

Year ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports.			Mill Consumption.	Total.	Percentage of Cotton Exported to U. K. to Receipts.	Percentage of Mill Consumption to Receipts.
		United Kingdom.	Continent.	Elsewhere.				
	Bales.							
1871-72	1,151,000	871,000	208,000	34,000	53,000	1,166,000	75·67	4·60
1872-73	978,000	713,000	204,000	34,000	67,000	1,018,000	72·90	6·85
1873-74	1,311,000	821,000	371,000	25,000	83,000	1,300,000	62·62	6·33
1874-75	1,345,000	866,000	419,000	20,000	135,000	1,440,000	64·38	10·03
1875-76	1,073,000	604,000	376,000	35,000	147,000	1,162,000	56·29	13·70
1876-77	1,141,000	431,000	489,000	38,000	161,000	1,119,000	37·77	14·11
1877-78	961,000	292,000	408,000	46,000	204,000	950,000	30·38	21·23
1878-79	832,000	298,000	354,000	64,000	181,000	897,000	35·81	21·75
1889-80	1,171,000	362,000	512,000	34,000	220,000	1,128,000	30·91	18·89
1880-81	1,244,000	287,000	587,000	60,000	273,000	1,207,000	23·07	21·94
1881-82	1,832,000	816,000	701,000	87,000	277,000	1,881,000	44·54	15·12
1882-83	1,770,000	511,000	825,000	95,000	313,000	1,744,000	28·87	17·68
1883-84	1,759,000	576,000	719,000	100,000	348,000	1,743,000	32·74	19·78
1884-85	1,139,000	267,000	524,000	70,000	392,000	1,253,000	23·44	34·41
1885-86	1,480,000	321,000	688,000	61,000	391,000	1,461,000	21·69	26·42
1886-87	1,703,000	397,000	750,000	40,000	454,000	1,641,000	23·31	26·65
1887-88	1,472,000	234,000	659,000	58,000	500,000	1,451,000	15·89	33·96
1888-89	1,851,000	386,000	900,000	46,000	565,000	1,897,000	20·85	30·52
1889-90	2,235,000	370,000	,118,000	71,000	636,000	2,195,000	16·55	28·45
1890-91	2,020,000	114,000	955,000	107,000	762,000	1,938,000	5·64	37·72

A more remarkable revolution in the same space of time has seldom been witnessed in an important trade. Liverpool, which twenty years ago took 75·67 per cent. of a season's receipts amounting to 1,151,000 bales, now takes 5·64 per cent. of 2,020,000, while the Continent which had only 18 per cent. of the small supply now requires 47 per cent. of the larger. For the past fifteen years indeed the Continent has absorbed on the average 45 per cent. of our supplies, leaving the balance to be divided mainly between [illegible] the latter only [illegible] 4·60 per cent. of the small receipts of 1871-72, she now takes 37·72 of the double yield, that is to say, in actual number of bales Bombay now as nearly as possible consumes the same quantity of Surats as Lancashire did twenty years ago, and that this has not been brought about at the expense of the relative value of Surats the comparative prices previously quoted clearly show. The broad fact is, as already stated, that Lancashire spinners, with their highly skilled labour, ever improving machinery, and eight and a half million bales of long stapled American cotton as their nearest source of supply, are concentrating their attention more and more every year on the production of fine yarns to the neglect of the coarser spinnings, which are being transferred to the Continent and India, whose less skilled workmen on cheaper wages can compete at a comparatively low cost. To the Liverpool East India Merchant and his correspondent in Bombay the gradual loss of a large and valuable trade is doubtless a cause of regret, but it is difficult to see how any one else has ground to complain.

In view of the opinions which the Committee have expressed it is scarcely necessary that they should discuss Mr. James's suggestions at any great length. To the first four which have for their object aiding the ryots to obtain good seed at a minimum cost and offering special inducements for careful picking and skilful cultivation the Committee have at the outset accorded their approval. Not that they have any profound belief in the efficacy of such efforts, but any influence they may exercise will certainly be for good. They would, however, gladly see these practical measures—respecting which the ryots are really less deficient in knowledge than in practice—supplemented by a higher class of scientific research such as that suggested at the Conference held at Poona in August last, under Bombay Goverment Resolution No. 5597 of the Revenue Department. The result of such investigation might be to throw a new light on many of the problems connected with the cultivation of cotton which have hither to been but imperfectly ascertained or understood and the movement would be aiding the ryot in a direction which he cannot have at his own disposal.

The Committee have recommended the Chamber to reject Mr. James's proposals for penal legislation as undesirable and unnecessary in the true interests of the trade, and they would now further take objection to them as likely to be impracticable in operation. As all the three processes of picking, ginning and pressing are as a rule, except just at the beginning and the end of the season going on simultaneously, it would be impossible, unless with a perfect army of officials, to effectually supervise them. The personal inspection would necessarily, therefore, have to be entrusted to cheaply paid men with all the multitudinous evils, which that class of inspection entails. Take mixing of seed cotton for instance, how is it to be prevented? If at the gins is a subordinate official to have the power to stop a factory whenever he imagines he sees a trace of mixed varieties or is it proposed to inspect every heap of kapas as purchased or sold by the village Baniyas? In the opinion of the Committee the proposed system would inevitably fall back in a very short time into the same state as the old Cotton Frauds Department with many of its more objectionable features intensified and multiplied by the more extended functions which the new scheme would propose to perform. Under the old Act it was found that the actual fees levied were but a small portion of the tax as compared with the obstruction to trade, and if this proved to be the case when up-country cotton buying was comparatively speaking in its infancy it is not difficult to form some idea of what the result would be with the ginning and pressing factories multiplied as they are over the length and breadth of the country and even the very markets trebled in number.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

L. R. W. FORREST, Chairman.
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

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[*] The following extract from the commercial article of the *Times of India* of October 24, 1891, forms an interesting commentary on the supposed relative depreciation of Broach as compared with Americans:—

For new cotton there is almost no demand for shipment, our prices being too high as compared with Americans. Fine Broach March delivery at Rs. 216, which is to-day's price here, cost, c. i. f. about 4½d., and as middling Americans can be had at almost exactly the same figure, *landed terms* for the same delivery, it is not to be wondered at that the buying here is confined to native speculators.

A LAUDABLE attempt is about to be made to start a musical society in Calcutta to include an orchestra as well as a chorus.

PREPARATIONS for St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta are going on apace, and it seems probable that the festivity this year will be one of the most famous on record.

CALCUTTA has become warmer since the late cyclone, but the weather appears to be very unsettled, and another cyclone is already foretold.

THIEVES entered Sir Charles Elliott's camp at Sonepore, and carried off a box containing notes for Rs. 2,300 and two caskets, one presented to the Lieutenant-Governor at Dacca and the other at Gya. Some of Lady Elliott's best dresses and valuables were also stolen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

McElhinny, Lieut, Bengal R E, from leave, from Australia.
Davis, Lieut, Bengal, 18th Infy, on route to England, from Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 17.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, on route to England, from Peshawur.
Iles, Lieut, Bengal, RA, en route to England, from Manipur.
Roberts, Lieut, Bengal, 24th P I, on route to England, from Ferozepore.
Crawley, Col, Bengal, A A Genl, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Webb, Surgn-Maj Genl, Bo, on inspection tour, from Poona.
Hunter, Lieut, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, on furlough, from Ahmednagar.
Herbert, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ratnagiri.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QRS.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QRS.

To-day, 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.

II. On Saturday next, the 21st inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress:—No. 1 and 2 Companies—Drill Order.

III. 2nd Lieutenant L. Penny, No. 1 Company, having returned from leave, resumes charge of the left half company from the 16th instant.

VI. The following member is transferred from No. 1 to No. 2 Company from the 10th instant:—No. 145 Gunner H. F. Weston.

V. The adjourned Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Business:—To consider and pass the accounts; to receive and decide upon the nomination of Gentlemen to fill the existing vacancy of 2nd Lieutenant in No. 1 Company, and the general business of the Corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank road end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

3. Captain and Paymaster A. F. Soundy having rejoined from leave of absence takes over the duties of Paymaster and Quartermaster from this date.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3143 Vol. A. P. Gambrill to "C" Coy; and No. 3144 Vol. J. J. Zarah to "B" Coy.

5. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "A" Coy. No. 2566 Vol B. H. Walker.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply for the same as early as possible.
3. Members in possession of spare saddles, bridles or buckets are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* November 14.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion, namely, one day, of the privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, C. S., Secy to the Govt of India, in the Legislative Dept, is cancelled.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn A. Buchanan, I. M. S., Bengal Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for appointment as Supt of the Central Jail at Raipur.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The service of the Rev L. H. Lermit, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

STAR OF INDIA.

His Exy the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointment to the said Order:—To be a Knight Commander—Raja Amar Singh of Kashmir.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A L Duke, I M S (Bengal), Offg Residency Surgn and ex-officio Assist to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf.

The services of Surgn-Major J T B Bookey, I M S (Bengal), and Medical Officer of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Offg Agency Surgn in Baghelkhand.

Lieut H L Goodenough, S C, Offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, vice Lieut A R Barwell, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased—(a) to grant a license to the Rev H F Doll, Supt and Missionary of the Strict Baptist Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and (b) to license the said Rev H F Doll, Supt and Missionary of the Strict Baptist Mission, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in consequence of the return to duty of Mr H G H Keene, Assist Comptroller-Genl in charge of Paper Currency Office, Calcutta:—Mr A Newmarch is attached to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries; and Babu Ramaprasanna Ghosh, Supernumerary Chief Supt, is attached to the Outside Audit Branch of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Bgdr-Genl Sir R C Low, K C B, Cavalry Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commanding Rohilkhand Dist, (p.a.), and Col F Lance, C B, S C, Colonel on the Staff, (p a) for five months.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Bgde-Surgn W P Warburton, M D, Medical Officer to H H the Raja of Kapurthalla, (p.a.) for two years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col A N Sandilands, S C, Comdt, 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Lieut-Col S V Gordon, S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year; Lieut-Col H H Cole, b p, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, for one year; Lieut-Col G W Saurger, S C, Military Accountant, 1st class, Offg Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for five months; Major G B Austin, S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy, for six months; Lieut H C Maisey, S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for eleven months; Capt and Brig-Major H H R Heath, S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; Capt E W Codrington, S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Lieut C R Ross, S C, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for six months; Lieut H C Ricketts, S C, Sqdn Officer, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; and Lieut F T Stewart, S C 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major A G Yaldwyn, S C, Assist Commissary-General, 3rd class, for one year; Lieut R V Davidson, S C, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 13th (The Shakhawati) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; Lieut E V Martin, S C, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, for one year; Lieut T G Bois-Johnson, S C, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

Second-Lieut T S Tancred, 15th (King's) Hussars, Probationer, S C, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy; is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Col R T M Lang, General List, Cavalry, Depy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months; Col A W R Becher, General List, Cavalry Sqdn Comdr, 16th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months; Lieut-Col L B Irwin, S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for 106 days. Major G W Anson, S C, Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Agent, Bulrampore Estate, N-W Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for fourteen days; Capt H L Custance, S C, Wing Officer, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, (m c) for six months; Capt R F Gartside-Tipping, S C, 1st Regt of Bengal Cavy, Depty-Assist Adjt-Genl, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for nine days; and, Lieut D D Baynes, S C, Sqn Officer, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (m c) till 31st Dec. 1891.

Col H R B Worsley, C B, S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Lieut D B Adye, S C, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m c) for three months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Col. C H Palmer, S C, Comdt, 10th Regt of Bengal Infantry; and Major E J G Lewis, S C, Military Accountant, 1st class.

First grade Senior Apothecary Charles Briscoe is permitted to retire from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to order the promotion of Mr T D Berrington, Offg Supt, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to Superintendent, 3rd grade, temporary rank.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr W J Weightman, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Chaman Extension to the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.

Mr C H Croudace, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Mushkaf Valley Railway.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred from the Chaman Extension to the Mushkaf Valley Railway:—Mr W A Johns, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; and Mr R D Perceval, Exe Engr, 4th grade sub pro tem.

POST OFFICE.

The leave, on medical certificate granted to Mr F Wymper, Supt of Post Offices, is commuted to furlough for eighteen months.

Mr C Allsop, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Director-Genl, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days.

Mr J P Barker, Supernumerary Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to be Supt, attached to the Office of the Director-Genl, Post Office, during Mr. Allsop's absence, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·019	WSW	3	82·1	61·1	59	...	...	−0·02
Agra	30·052	Calm.	4	86·6	57·6	63	...	...	[illegible]
Cawnpore	30·040	W N W	3	86·0	55·0	65	...	...	[illegible]
Allahabad	30·020	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	30·027	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·098	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karachi	30·047	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·114	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	30·013	E S E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkote	30·069	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	30·023	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	30·090	W N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	30·055	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	30·080	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpur	30·118	S E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	30·081	N E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	30·060	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·068	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	30·071	N	1	92·0	62·7	62	...	...	−0·15
Malegaon	30·105	W	4	87·3	54·4	41	...	...	−0·55
Bombay	30·032	E N E	12	90·4	73·1	63	...	0·01	−0·37
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·001	Calm.	6	88·5	55·0	45	...	0·02	−0·90
Sholapore	30·069	N E	9	87·2	55·6	38	...	...	−0·79
Ratnagiri	29·95	N N E	9	82·4	66·9	32	...	0·01	−0·43
Belgaum	30·000	N N E	2	82·3	58·9	42	...	1·16	−0·63
Goa	29·983	E	8	90·1	70·4	56	...	...	[illegible]
Karwar	29·986	N E	3	87·7	64·9	48	...	0·54	−2·06
Mangalore	29·981	N E	3	87·8	72·4	84	...	2·01	−0·97
Calicut	29·970	E N E	4	86·8	72·1	89	...	2·77	−1·94
Cochin	29·978	N E	M	86·3	73·6	85	...	5·29	−0·33
Bangalore	30·072	N E	18	81·7	57·9	61	...	0·41	−2·41
Secunderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	30·018	N	2	87·0	70·5	74	...	...	−5·35
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	30·037	S S E	5	92·1	67·5	57	...	0·36	−2·71
Madras	29·982	N N W	12	82·3	73·7	75	...	3·90	−7·01
Coimbatore	30·008	N	3	81·8	70·3	88	...	0·70	−2·29
Trichinopoly	29·978	N N E	3	89·6	71·8	73	...	2·27	−0·90
Negapatam	29·954	W N W	8	87·0	73·3	81	...	5·03	+5·91
Colombo (10th Nov.)	30·007	N N W	4	87·5	73·0	81	0·83	16·47	+7·81

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been irregular, comprising a rapid fall at Jacobabad, Saugor and Belgaum, a brisk fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Karachi, Ajmere, Indore, Malegaon and Secunderabad, and a moderate to slight fall in all other places, except at Surat, Ratnagiri and Bangalore, where a slight rise has taken place. Readings are relatively lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri as far as Madras and are highest at Ajmere. Malegaon and Jubbulpore. Gradients are slight, and the isobars indicate the existence of an area of low pressure in the Indus Valley. The barometer reads above the normal in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, Central India, at some few stations in the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency and at Rajkot and below it elsewhere, the greatest defect being at Jacobabad and Delhi. The prevailing winds are from the north on the Coromandel Coast and at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Surat and Saugor, from the south-west to north-west in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Neemuch, and from the north-east to south-east in other places. The force has been moderate to gentle at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Madras, and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 8 at Sholapur and Ratnagiri. Except at Delhi, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature continues to be above the normal everywhere, the excess being considerable in Sind, Rajputana and at Deesa. The highest maximum was 97° at Deesa. Nights are 4° to 5° cooler than usual at Sholapur, Malegaon and Khandwa, and 4° to 7° hotter at Delhi, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Ajmere, while the minimum temperature in other places approximates to the normal. The lowest temperature last night was 49° at Jubbulpore. The air is rather damp on the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere it continues to be dry. The skies are partially clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Conditions have not changed much during the past 24 hours and fine, clear weather is likely to continue. In the neighbourhood of Negapatam, however, the cloud proportion is increasing, and rain is not unlikely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·958
Temperature of the Air .... [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... [illegible]
Dew Point .... [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air .... [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... [illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., 17th day) .... [illegible]
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m., ...) .... [illegible]
General Directions of Wind* ....NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... [illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE eighty-sixth anniversary of Trafalgar Day was commemorated at Portsmouth in the usual way on Thursday, October 29, the trucks and yard-arms of the Victory, the spot where Nelson fell, and the cockpit, where he died, being decorated with evergreens and garlands. The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Seamen's and Marines' Orphan School was held under the presidency of Admiral Fisher, who commented on the appropriateness of such a gathering on Trafalgar Day, their great hero being always a friend of the sailor, and never failing to help the friendless or widows and orphans. A dinner, presided over by Earl Nelson, took place at the London Tavern, under the auspices of a lodge of the "Knights of Trafalgar," which has existed since 1809, and appears to be the sole survivor of many started then to keep alive a spirit of enthusiasm for the naval service. The Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 also held their dinner at the Hotel Metropole to commemorate the battles of Trafalgar and Camperdown. Vice-Admiral Richard Wells presided, and the guest of the evening was Sir David Tennant, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope. A goodly gathering of naval men were present. It is somewhat strange that while Trafalgar and Camperdown are celebrated, Rooke's victory of Vigo in 1702, Hawke's off Finisterre in 1747, Howe's at Gibraltar in 1782, and that of Navarino, all of which took place in the same month, are not commemorated.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, a new naval programme has been adopted in Russia. The Government, it is said, being desirous of creating a fleet of ironclads and belted cruisers which shall have better sea-going powers than those now on the list, the Admiralty, therefore, are seizing every opportunity of buying up private ship-building yards. The yard from which the Navarin has just been launched and which belongs to a French Company, is shortly to be taken over by the State. Moreover, if this ambition to become a Naval Power is ever to be attained, Cronstadt must cease to be the principal naval port, Sebastopol being far better adapted to that purpose; and it is for that reason that Russia is preparing the way for the right of free passage through the Dardanelles, by which means alone she can gain access to the open sea. Why it should be necessary for the construction of a sea-going fleet to buy up private yards is not stated; and it seems strange also, if Cronstadt is to be superseded by Sebastopol, why a private ship-building yard should be purchased at the former place. It is surely more feasible to suppose that the programme Russia is carrying out is that drawn up some years ago and modified about 18 months since, and which contemplated the establishment of fleets in both the Black Sea and the Baltic, as well as one in the Far East.

THE death of Major-General Gronow Davis, V.C., late Royal Artillery, will recall somewhat vividly to many the circumstances in connection with the unsuccessful attack on the Redan on the 8th Sept., 1855, on which occasion he commanded the spiking party. The attack failed, as is well known, from want of support, though at one time our troops actually held the enemy's works. It was after the terrible retreat commenced that Gronow Davis's coolness and gallantry was, if anything, more conspicuous than that which he had displayed in the attack. Colonels Mauleverer and Patullo of the 30th had fallen, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sanders of that regiment lay helpless on the ground with his leg shattered; seeing which Captain Davis jumped over the parapet of the sap and ran across the open to his assistance, under that murderous hail of bullets and shells which came from the Russian position. Finding that he could not move his wounded comrade singlehanded, he returned to the parapet, brought up volunteers from the gunners and carried Sanders into safety, returning afterwards to bring in others as helpless.

YET another most ingenious piece of mechanism in the shape of an instrument for determining the range of objects at various distances has been perfected by Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Watken, R.A., whose inventive powers have already been so profitably employed in the design of kindred appliances. It is called the "Mekometer," and is intended for the use of cavalry and infantry, to enable them to determine the ranges of objects, whether stationary or moving. There are two instruments right and left, made of aluminium, in the shape of a box 4¼ inches long by 2¼ broad, and 1⅝ deep, the "left" being somewhat smaller. A projecting metal drum shows the reading of the range in yards. The necessary cord is wound on ordinary fishing reels, with a check action; it is waterproof, pliable, but non-extensible. When the range exceeds 1,500 yards a base of 50 yards is taken, the reading on the drum being doubled to find the true range. If the ranges are short a base of 12½ yards will suffice, the reading on the drum in this case being halved.

The scheme of reconstruction for the camp at Aldershot contemplates a great increase in the strength of the command. In place of the nine battalions hitherto constituting the Infantry establishment, there will be 16 battalions stationed there in future. Five battalions will be allotted to the 1st Brigade, four to the 2nd; and five to the 3rd. The remaining two battalions will be quartered at Woking, which is about eight miles off. The strength of the Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Army Service and Medical Staff Corps, &c., is to be proportionately increased, the intention being to make the Aldershot command the centre of the 1st Army Corps in a larger sense than hitherto. A site for the head-quarter offices has been chosen. These will be erected as one block in the South Camp, where the heads of the various departments will be in direct personal communication with the Lieutenant-General commanding. This spot will be the centre of the post and telegraph departments and the telephonic exchange; while a system of pneumatic despatch tubes will connect it with the brigade offices. A scheme of electric lighting, and another for an unlimited supply of water by artesian wells, in addition to the Bourley supply, are now under consideration.

Military cycling is attracting a good deal of attention just now in Gemany. Major Brix, the Commander of the Militar-Turnanstalt in Berlin, recently made some interesting experiments in order to test the speed of bicycles as compared with that of horses, for the purpose of conveying despatches to Berlin and Weissensee. The distances attempted were from Straussberg to Weissensee, a distance of just under 24 miles, and from Eberswalbe to Weissensee, 32 miles. In the latter journey two cavalry officers rode horses against two infantry mounted on bicycles. The latter accomplished the journey in 215 minutes and 210 minutes, respectively, while the two Lieutenants on horseback arrived at their destination seven minutes before the first bicycle-rider. In the shorter distance the same result as obtained the riders arriving a few minutes in advance of the bicyclists. In both cases the cavalry officers only rode at a gallop for the first fifteen minutes of the journey, while the bicyclists went at full speed all the way.

THE authorities have been a good deal exercised as to the choice of officers to succeed Surgeon Major-General W. A. Thompson, as principal medical officer in India, and Sir James Hanbury, as principal medical officer, Madras, in March next, writes *Broad Arrow*, as none of the officers at the head of the administrative grades of the Army Medical Staff fulfil the conditions required by the Indian Government, that the officers appointed to these important posts should be able to hold them for three years before they come under the age clause for compulsory retirement. It has been rumoured that the appointments will be filled from the Indian Medical Service, but we believe that this course, which would give just cause for ill-feeling, will be avoided by the promotions of the first officers on the list of Surgeons-Colonel who most nearly fulfil the requisite qualification of age—T. N. Hoysted and A. F. Bradshaw, who are both now serving in India.

THE colonelcy of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to which General Robert Bruce was gazetted last June, in succession to the late General Harry Smyth, C.B., is again vacant by death, and there is considerable speculation as to the filling of the vacancy. No doubt, many old Queen's Royals regret that such an officer as General Stanhope Jephson, for so many years connected with the corps is ineligible for the appointment. General Orme, it ought to be pointed out, received the colonelcy in recognition of his having raised the 2nd battalion of the Queen's, to the command of which he was gazetted (August 13, 1857). He served with the battalion at Shorncliffe, 1857-8; in the Mediterranean 1858-64, proceeded with it to Bermuda, and retired from the commad in March, 1865, when Colonel Werge succeeded him.

The Sirius, another of the second-class cruisers, built at Elswick and engined by Messrs. Maudslay, has just passed through her natural-draught trials very successfully, illustrating the advantages of increased boiler-power. These vessels' boilers are 25 per cent. heavier in proportion than those of the Sharpshooter class. The Admiralty have decided to increase the power of boilers in consequence of the partial failure of that class of ships. The Spartan, which is being engined by the same firm, is making good progress.

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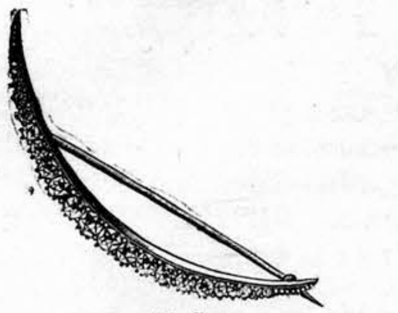

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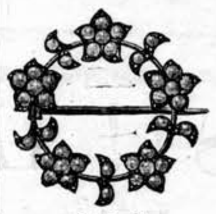

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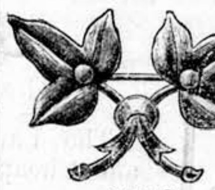

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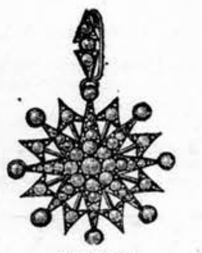

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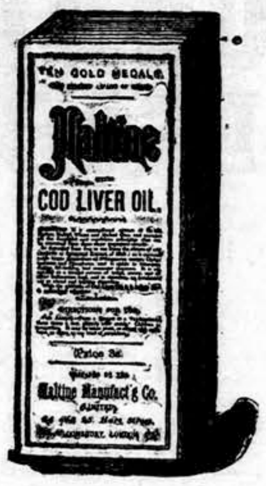

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Yours obediently,
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